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Dr. Irwin requested me to send you a copy of this memo.
H. Lende

11/23/46

Dr. Irwin

Miss Lende

Compilation of Laws Relating to the Physically Handicapped

A couple of days ago you received from the Kelley Committee several copies of the compilation of laws relating to the physically handicapped and these were sent to me with the exception of one copy held out by Miss Baldwin. I have given one copy to Miss McKay.

The 223-page volume represents a tremendous amount of work. I spent about two hours going over and checking some of the information contained therein and the result is a rather sad one. To begin with, it looks as if more than one person has been working on it because the way of listing organizations and classifying them is quite inconsistent. Because of this, it is impossible to tell just what some of the charts and tables mean.

There seem to be a great many incorrect and incomplete figures. For instance, it is stated that 17 states have laws regulating the use of white canes--this figure should be 23. We find that Florida, Illinois, Maine, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Wisconsin have been left out of the tabulation. It states that 4 states have exemption of poll tax for the blind; this should read 7 states--with Georgia, Hawaii and Nebraska added. It says that 15 states grants a reader's fee to blind students in institutions of higher learning; we know of 18 states. The states of Iowa, North Carolina and Oregon have been left out. I believe one has a right to expect that other tables are incorrect.

The section of the chart which is supposed to explain aid to the needy blind is completely mystifying. It says that 47 states have an "allotment" for the blind. Underneath it states that 27 states receive "Federal funds". As a matter of fact, all of the states in the Union and Porto Rico and Hawaii have some form of aid to the blind. 47, including Porto Rico and Hawaii, receive Federal funds for this purpose. It is absolutely impossible to understand what their tabulation means. It may be understandable that they do not have Delaware included since the blind aid law of Delaware was passed in the spring of 1945 and the compilation is dated November, 1945, and such a recent law might conceivably be overlooked. It is hard to understand why Idaho and South Carolina have been left out. Both of these states have established aid to the blind laws.

I am sending you this memo to suggest that some care should be exercised in the use of this volume. I think there is a great deal of useful information to be gleaned from it, but any tables or lists copied from it should be checked before being sent out of the office.

79th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - House Document No. 753

LAWS RELATING TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

ON

AID TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

SPECIAL COMPILATION TO
NOVEMBER 15, 1945

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
90682 WASHINGTON : 1946

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HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 160

Submitted by Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 10, 1946.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the handbook entitled "Laws Relating to the Physically Handicapped" be printed as a House document, and that twelve thousand additional copies shall be printed for the use of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives.

Adopted July 25, 1946

FOREWORD

When the Committee on Labor Subcommittee on Aid to the Physically Handicapped began its work, it discovered at the outset that there was nowhere a compilation of the Federal and State laws on the subject. Such a résumé was essential to any study of the extent and character of aid given by the Federal and State Governments to the physically handicapped.

This handbook was prepared to supply this special subcommittee with information vital to its work. We hope that it may have byproducts of usefulness to others: To Members of Congress interested in legislative programs to aid the physically handicapped; to Federal agencies administering programs in aid to the physically handicapped; to State legislatures and the governments of the various States as a means of checking the laws in force in their own States against those in force in other States; and, of course, to the physically handicapped themselves in providing them with information about their legal rights and status—such as is supplied the veteran in his Handbook of State Laws.

AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY, *Chairman.*

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PART I—ACTS OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

BLIND PERSONS, ETC.

Blind-made products

Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1196, ch. 697; U. S. Code, 41: 46–48).

A Committee on Purchase of Blind-Made Products is created to determine fair market price for brooms, mops, etc., made by the blind and offered for sale to the Government by non-profit-making agencies for the blind, etc.

Books for the blind

Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 467–469; U. S. Code, 20: 101–104).

A trust fund of $250,000 was established to aid in education of the blind. The interest from this fund was to be paid to the American Printing House for the Blind, for manufacture, etc., of books to be distributed among all the public institutions for the education of the blind in the States, etc., upon requisition by the superintendents of such institutions, who are ex officio trustees of the fund.

Amending acts, etc.

An act of June 25, 1906 (34 Stat. 460, ch. 3526), appropriated $10,000 annually for this purpose, instead of the interest from the fund.

An act of August 4, 1919 (41 Stat. 272, ch. 31), increased the permanent annual appropriation to $50,000.

An act of February 8, 1927 (44 Stat. 1060, ch. 76), increased the permanent annual appropriation to $75,000.

An act of August 23, 1937 (50 Stat. 744, ch. 736), increases the permanent annual appropriation to $125,000.

Reorganization Plan No. II, of May 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1435–1436), transferred the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the appropriations for the American Printing House for the Blind to the Federal Security Agency, with certain exceptions.

An act of July 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 365; Public Law 124), appropriated $115,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind.

Supplementary acts

An act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 749; U. S. Code, 20: 105), requires the American Printing House for the Blind to deposit one copy of each book in the Library of Congress.

An act of November 4, 1919 (41 Stat. 332; U. S. Code, 20: 103), requires the American Printing House for the Blind to furnish two copies of publications free to the National Library for the Blind.

The Tariff Act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 604, par. 513).

Free importation of books and music in raised print, used exclusively for the blind is authorized.

Supplementary acts

The above provision has been repeated in all subsequent tariff acts but an act of October 3, 1913 (38 Stat. 155, par. 426), authorized the free importation of printing apparatus, etc., also; this also has been repeated in all subsequent tariff acts including the Tariff Act of June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 675, par. 1630; U. S. Code, 19: 1201, par. 1630), which is in force at the present time.

An act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 974, par. 390), authorized the free importation of books and music in raised print used exclusively by the blind, into the Philippine Islands.

[This provision is repeated in an act of August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 169, par. 326).]

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Act of April 17, 1900 (31 Stat. 94).

Appropriation of $900 for an assistant in the Reading Room for the Blind in the Library of Congress.

[This item was repeated in subsequent appropriation acts in varying amounts until February 20, 1923 (42 Stat. 1275), $2,100; after that the Library of Congress was under the Classification Act and appropriations were not itemized, but the Reading Room for the Blind is still in existence.]

Act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1079, § 15, 1083 § 31 (a); U. S. Code, 17: 15, 31 (a)).

Works in raised characters for use of the blind are excepted from certain requirements of the copyright law.

[The provision in § 15 is repeated in an act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 818, ch. 743)].

Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1487, ch. 400; U. S. Code 2: 135a–135b).

An Appropriation of $100,000 a year was authorized, to be expended by the Library of Congress to provide books for the adult blind. The Librarian of Congress may arrange with such libraries as he may judge appropriate to serve as local or regional centers for circulation of such books.

Amending acts

An act of March 4, 1933 (47 Stat. 1570, ch. 279), authorized expenditures for sound-reproduction-records, etc., as well as books in raised characters.

An act of June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 374, ch. 242), increased the authorized annual appropriation to $175,000 of which $75,000 was to be expended on records.

An act of April 23, 1937 (50 Stat. 72, ch. 125), increased the authorized annual appropriation to $275,000 ($100,000 for books and $75,000 for records).

An act of June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 812, ch. 191; U. S. Code, 2: 135a), amends the act of March 3, 1931, by providing that in purchase of books, the Librarian of Congress shall give preference to non-profit-making institutions or agencies whose activities are primarily concerned with the blind, in all cases where prices are

deemed to be fair and reasonable, without reference to R. S. 3709, requiring advertisement, etc.

An act of June 6, 1940 (54 Stat. 245, ch. 255), increased the authorized annual appropriations to $350,000, of which $250,000 is to be expended for records.

An act of October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 764, ch. 575), increased the authorized annual appropriations to $370,000, of which $20,000 is to be expended for reproducers for sound-production records.

An act of June 13, 1944 (58 Stat. 276, ch. 246), increased the authorized annual appropriations to $500,000 ($100,000 for books and $400,000 for records and reproducers for records).

An act of June 13, 1945 (59 Stat. 255), appropriated $500,000 for books for the adult blind.

act of 1946, appr. $1,125,000

Employment

Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1449–1460; U. S. Code, 20: 107–107f).

States are authorized to license blind persons to operate vending stands in Federal buildings; the Office of Education is to make certain surveys, with a view to assisting blind persons to find employment and to designate the State agency to issue licenses. The State agency must agree to cooperate with the Commissioner of Education and with the division for vocational rehabilitation of the State in training, placing, and supervising blind persons, etc. Such sums as are necessary are authorized to be appropriated to carry out these provisions.

[NOTE.—An appropriation for salaries and expenses under this act has been included, since its enactment, in the Office of Education appropriations for vocational rehabilitation, but the amount is not specified. See below Vocational Rehabilitation.]

Act of July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 640 (e)).

Temporary relinquishment of blind aid under the Social Security Act was authorized to accept Work Projects Administration employment under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act.

Grants-in-aid to States

Social Security Act of August 14, 1935, title X (49 Stat. 645–647; U. S. Code, 42: 1201–1206).

Grants to States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, for aid to the blind, equal to one-half the amount (up to $30 a month) paid under the State plan to each individual and 5 percent of the Federal contribution, for State administrative expenses; annual appropriations sufficient to carry out this purpose are authorized.

(Amended by an act of August 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 1397–1398), which increases the Federal payments to half the amount (up to $40 a month) paid under the State plan to each individual, and half of the total sums expended for State administrative expenses.) (Amend. 1946. max $45 per month.)

Appropriations for grants-in-aid to States:

February 11, 1936 (49 Stat. 1113), $2,000,000.
June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1606), $8,000,000.
June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 345), $10,000,000.
May 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 427), $8,000,000.
March 16, 1939 (53 Stat. 541), $8,000,000.

June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 589), $10,000,000.
July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 486), $9,000,000.
July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 586), $8,710,000.
June 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 160), necessary amount.[1]
July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 510), $9,000,000.
June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 323, ch. 270), necessary amount.[1]
June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 561–562), in lump sum (estimate,[2] $9,600,000).
April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 80), deficiency appropriation, in lump sum.
June 12, 1945 (59 Stat. 236, ch. 185), necessary amount.[1]
July 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 372), in lump sum (estimate,[2] $10,450,000).

Institutions

Act of February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 679–681).

Land grants to Montana of 50,000 acres for a deaf and dumb asylum and to North Dakota and South Dakota each, of 40,000 acres for deaf and dumb asylum.

Act of July 11, 1890 (26 Stat. 222–224).

Land grant of 30,000 acres to Wyoming for a deaf, dumb, and blind asylum.

Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 109–110).

Land grant of 100,000 acres to Utah for deaf and dumb asylum and of 100,000 acres for an institution for the blind.

Act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 562 § 7).

Land grant of 100,000 acres to New Mexico for schools and asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind.

Same (p. 573, § 25).

Similar grant to Arizona.

Mail

Act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. 984, ch. 362; U. S. Code, 39:238).

Letters written in point print or raised characters used by the blind when unsealed are to be classed as third-class mail matter.

Amending acts

An act of May 9, 1934 (48 Stat. 678–679, ch. 264), authorizes also transmission of letters written on sound-reproduction records, as third-class matter.

Acts of May 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 379, ch. 227), and October 14, 1941, below, repeat the provisions in the act of 1899 as amended by the act of 1934.

Act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. 313, ch. 1612; U. S. Code, 39: 331).

Books, etc., in raised characters for use of the blind not exceeding certain weights, containing no advertising matter, etc., and unsealed, loaned by public institutions to blind readers are to be carried in the mails free of postage.

Amending acts

An act of May 9, 1934 (48 Stat. 678, ch. 264), authorizes free transmission also of books, etc., in the form of sound-reproduction records for the use of the blind, includes books sent by public libraries and limits the weight to 12 pounds.

An act of May 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 378, ch. 227), repeats the provisions in the act of 1904, as amended by the act of 1934, except that the limit of weight is to be prescribed by the Postmaster General. This act also authorizes transmission of reproducers for sound-reproduction records, which are property of the

[1] To be charged to regular appropriation.
[2] Estimate, from the Budget.

United States Government at 1 cent a pound in certain cases, and authorizes the Postmaster General to extend this privilege to reproducers belonging to State governments, etc.

The act of October 14, 1941, below, repeats the provisions of the act of 1904, as amended, with the amendments noted.

Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 551; U. S. Code, 39: 331).

Magazines, periodicals, etc., in raised characters for the use of the blind which contain no advertisements and for which no subscription fee is charged were to be transmitted in the mails free of postage.

Amending acts

An act of May 9, 1934 (48 Stat. 679, ch. 264), authorizes transmission of periodicals in the form of sound-reproduction records, also.

Acts of May 16, 1938, and October 14, 1941, below, repeat the provisions in the act of 1912, as amended by the act of 1934.

Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 668, ch. 375; U. S. Code, 39: 331).

Bibles in raised characters for use of the blind are to be transmitted either free or at the postage rate of 1 cent a pound.

Amending acts

An act of May 9, 1934 (48 Stat. 679, ch. 264), authorizes transmission also of Bibles in the form of sound-reproduction records either free or at 1 cent a pound.

Acts of May 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 378, ch. 227), and October 14, 1941, below, repeat the provisions in the act of 1924, as amended.

Act of April 15, 1937 (50 Stat. 66, ch. 104; U. S. Code, 39: 293c).

Magazines, periodicals, etc., in raised characters or on sound-reproduction records for the use of the blind, which contain no advertisements, furnished at not more than cost to blind persons, may be transmitted in the mails at rate of 1 cent a pound.

Act of May 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 378–379, ch. 227), consolidates all the provisions of the preceding acts, except the act of April 15, 1937, and makes the amendments noted under the act of April 27, 1904, above.

Act of October 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 737, ch. 437).

Consolidation of all the preceding acts, except the one of April 15, 1937; the provision authorizing the Postmaster to extend the rate of 1 cent a pound to reproducers belonging to the State governments, etc., is extended to mailing of reproducers *when mailed to be repaired or being returned after repair, to braille writers and other appliances for the blind.*

Seeing-eye dogs

Act of December 10, 1941 (55 Stat. 796, ch. 563).

Seeing-eye dogs, etc., accompanied by blind masters are to be admitted to Federal buildings, etc.

(See also act of July 5, 1937, under Transportation, below.)

Taxation

Act of October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 977, § 613; I. R. C., § 2400).

"Watches designed especially for use of the blind" are exempt from the excise tax on jewelry, etc.

Act of February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 36, ch. 63, § 115; I. R. C., § 23 (y)).

Special income-tax deduction of $500 for blind individuals with less than certain specified vision.

Transportation

Act of February 26, 1927 (44 Stat. 1247, ch. 217; U. S. Code, 49: 22).

Carrier transportation of a blind person and guide for one fare is authorized under § 22 (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Supplementary acts

An act of August 9, 1935 (49 Stat. 561 (b)), makes the provisions of § 22 (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act applicable to motor carriers.

An act of July 5, 1937 (50 Stat. 475, ch. 432), authorizes, also, the transportation of a blind person with a seeing-eye dog or other specially trained dog for one fare.

Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 535–536; U. S. Code, 36: 81–88).

Incorporation of United States Blind Veterans of the World War.

Vocational Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation, etc., see below, Federal Employees' Compensation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation and Vocational Rehabilitation.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Social Security Act of August 14, 1935.

Title V, pt. 2 (49 Stat. 631–633; U. S. Code, 42: 711–715).

Grants to States with services for crippled children, approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, of $20,000 a year to each State, and allotments to each State from the remainder of the appropriation, and payments equal to one-half the amounts expended for carrying out State plans; annual appropriations of $2,850,000 are authorized for these purposes; allotments are to be made by the Secretary of Labor.

[Amended by an act of August 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 1380–1381), which increases the authorized annual appropriation to $3,870,000 and authorizes allotments to States from $2,830,000 (instead of from the remainder of the appropriation).]

Appropriations for grants-in-aid to States for services for crippled children:

Feb. 11, 1936 (49 Stat. 1121)	$1, 187, 000
May 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1350)	2, 150, 000
June 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 301)	2, 800, 000
Apr. 27, 1938 (52 Stat. 288)	2, 800, 000
June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1139)	749, 000
June 29, 1939 (53 Stat. 924)	2, 850, 000
Aug. 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1320)	500, 000
June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 578)	3, 870, 000
July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 469)	3, 870, 000
July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 565)	3, 870, 000
July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 497)	3, 870, 000
June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 550–551)	3, 870, 000
July 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 364)	3, 870, 000

EMPLOYMENT

The Wagner-Peyser Act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 115, § 8; U. S. Code, 29:49g).

Any State in which there is a State board, department, or agency charged with the administration of State laws for vocational rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, and which desires to receive benefits under Wagner-Peyser Act is required to include in its employment-service plans provisions for cooperation between such boards, etc., and the agency designated to cooperate with the United States Employment Service.

[The functions of the United States Employment Service were consolidated with the unemployment functions of the Social Security Board under Reorganization Plan No. I of April 25, 1939, 53 Stat. 1425, § 203.]

The Fair Labor Standards Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1068, § 14; U. S. Code, 29:214).

The Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division in the Department of Labor is to provide by regulations or orders for employment of persons impaired by physical injury, under special certificates to be issued by the Administrator, at less than minimum wage and for periods fixed in such certificates.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

The following acts provide for disability compensation, but do not allow compensation for specific disabilities:

Act of May 4, 1882 (22 Stat. 57, § 7; U. S. Code, 14:178).

Disability compensation for injuries received in the Life-Saving Service (now the Coast Guard).

Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 799, ch. 143; U. S. Code, 39:668).

Disability compensation for sea post clerks or substitute sea clerks in the postal service.

Act of July 28, 1916 (39 Stat. 413, § 1; U. S. Code, 39:817).

Disability compensation for certain postal-service employees.

Act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 556–558).

Disability compensation for persons employed by the United States as artisans or laborers in any of its manufacturing establishments, arsenals, or navy yards; or in the construction of river and harbor or fortification work or in hazardous employment on reclamation construction work, etc.

The Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742–750; U. S. Code, 5:751–791).

Disability compensation for all civil employees of the United States.

[Amended by an act of May 13, 1936 (49 Stat. 1270, ch. 382; U. S. Code, 5:756), which authorizes the Employees' Compensation Commission to pay an injured person, in addition to the monthly compensation, an additional $50 a month when the service of an attendant is necessary because the employee is totally blind, has lost both hands or both feet or the use thereof, or is paralyzed and unable to work, etc.]

NOTE.—The following acts extend the provisions of the Employees' Compensation Act to persons other than United States civil employees:

Act of July 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 104, § 11; U. S. Code, 5:794; D. C. Code, 1:311). Government of the District of Columbia employees.

Act of February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1084, § 14), repealed and superseded by act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1181, § 304; U. S. Code, 34:855c). Member of the Naval Reserve in time of peace, but if eligible for a pension, he must elect which benefit he shall receive.

Tennessee Valley Authority Act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 60, § 3; U. S. Code, 16:831b). Tennessee Valley Authority employees.

Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 528, § 40 (g); U. S. Code, 7:1014). Farmers' Home Corporation employees.

Act of September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 897, § 16 (4); U. S. Code, 42:1416). United States Housing Authority's officers and employees.

Act of February 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 74, § 507 (b); U. S. Code, 7:1507). Federal Crop Insurance Corporation employees.

Act of July 15, 1939 (53 Stat. 1042, ch. 284; U. S. Code, 5:797). Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and of the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army in time of peace, but not concurrently with active-duty pay.

Act of April 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 105, § 1; U. S. Code, 5:790). Persons employed on tribal timber and logging operations on Menominee Indian Reservation, Wis.

Act of May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 280, Public Law No. 554, § 11). Members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, but not concurrently with active-duty pay or pension.

Act of February 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 13, ch. 8 § 212). Temporary members of the Coast Guard Reserve, injured while performing active Coast Guard Service are to be entitled to all benefits prescribed by law for civilian employees of the United States.

(Amended and superseded by an act of September 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 757, § 1), below.)

Act of December 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 1028–1035, ch. 668), as amended by an act of December 23, 1943 (57 Stat. 626–627, ch. 380). Certain employees of contractors with the United States, etc., but certain benefits are to be those provided under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Act of May 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 225, ch. 202). The United States Employees' Compensation Commission is authorized to furnish any civilian employee of the military or naval service, Regular Establishment, who lost a limb or the use thereof through injury or disease incurred or contracted in line of duty prior to September 7, 1916, with an artificial limb, etc., or commutation in lieu thereof, at least once in every 3 years, including transportation to effect the fitting thereof.

Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 545). Certain persons receiving subsistence, etc., from the War Relocation Authority are entitled to certain benefits.

Act of September 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 757, ch. 449 § 1). Amends § 212 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of February 19, 1941, above, to make the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, applicable to members of the Coast Guard Auxiliary also, in certain cases.

Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 829, ch. 615, § 8). Certain persons employed on Virgin Islands public works are to be entitled to certain benefits.

Act of May 5, 1945 (59 Stat. 160). Employees on certain public projects under Secretary of Agriculture are entitled to certain benefits.

LONGSHOREMEN'S AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1424–1446; U. S. Code, 33: 901–950).

Employers are required to pay disability compensation for injuries occurring upon the navigable waters of the United States, including any drydock if recovery for the disability through workmen's compensation proceedings may not be provided by State law. The act is not applicable to employees on vessels under 18 tons, to employees of Federal, State, or foreign governments, nor if injury was due to intoxication or willful intention of the employee to injure himself.

Disability compensation is not to exceed $25 a week nor to be less than $8 a week, or if the employee's wages are less than $8 a week, he is to receive his full wages (§ 6 (b)).

Loss of both hands, both arms, both feet, both legs, or both eyes or any two of them is to constitute total disability. Compensation for total disability is to be 66⅔ percent of the average weekly wage, during continuance of total disability (§ 8 (a)); for temporary total disability, 66⅔ percent during continuance of disability (§ 8 (b)); and for permanent partial disability the compensation was to be 66⅔ percent for certain periods, depending upon the specific disability.

An employee who as a result of an injury is incapacitated for a remunerative occupation and who, under the direction of the commission as provided in § 39 (c), is being rendered fit to engage in remunerative occupation is to receive additional compensation necessary for his maintenance, up to $10 a week, such expense to be paid, out of the special fund established in § 44 (§ 8 (g)).

The United States Employees' Compensation Commission is to direct the vocational rehabilitation of permanently disabled employees and to arrange with the appropriate public or private agencies in States, etc., for such education (§ 39 (c)).

A special fund is established, to be composed of $1,000 payments required of employees when there is no person entitled to death compensation, and of fines and penalties. 50 percent of this fund is to be available for additional rehabilitation payments under § 8 (g) (§ 44).

Amending or supplementary acts

An act of May 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 806, ch. 354 § 2, 3), amends § 8 (c) to provide that for permanent partial disability the compensation is to be 66⅔ percent of the average weekly wages, in

addition to compensation for temporary total disability and is to be paid for the following periods, depending on the disabilities (which periods are shorter than under the act of 1927):

(1) arm lost, 280 weeks' compensation.
(2) leg lost, 248 weeks' compensation.
(3) hand lost, 212 weeks' compensation.
(4) foot lost, 173 weeks' compensation.
(5) eye lost, 140 weeks' compensation.
(6) thumb lost, 51 weeks' compensation.
(7) first finger lost, 28 weeks' compensation.
(8) great toe lost, 26 weeks' compensation.
(9) second finger lost, 18 weeks' compensation.
(10) third finger lost, 17 weeks' compensation.
(11) toe, other than great toe, lost, 8 weeks' compensation.
(12) fourth finger lost, 7 weeks' compensation.

(Pars. 13–21 of the act of 1927 were not amended.)

(22) In any case of loss or loss of use of more than one member or parts of more than one member set forth in pars. 1–19, not amounting to permanent total disability, the award shall be for the loss or loss of use of each, which awards shall run consecutively.

(Par. 13 in the act of 1927 provides for loss of hearing of one ear, 52 weeks' compensation and of both ears, 200 weeks' compensation).

An act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1165, § 4), again amends paragraph 22, by providing that where the injury affects only two or more digits of the same hand or foot, compensation may be proportioned to the loss of use of the hand or foot, but is not to exceed compensation for loss of hand or foot.

An act of August 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 622–623, ch. 357), extends the benefits of the act of 1927, as amended, to employees engaged at any military, air, or naval base acquired after January 1, 1940, from any foreign government, or any lands occupied or used by the United States for military or naval purposes, in any Territory or possession outside the continental United States including Alaska, Guantanamo, and the Philippine Islands, but excluding the Canal Zone, with certain exceptions.

National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week

Act of August 11, 1945 (59 Stat. 530–531, ch. 363).

Designation of the first week in October each year, as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, etc.

Vocational rehabilitation, in cooperation with the States

Act of June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 735–737, ch. 219).

Provision for an appropriation of $750,000 for the fiscal year 1921 and $1,000,000 a year for fiscal years 1922 to 1924, for payments to States cooperating in vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry. Federal funds were to be matched by the States and funds were not to be used for institutions for handicapped persons except for special training of individuals entitled to benefits of this act, as determined by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Supplemental acts

An act of June 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 430–432, ch. 265), authorized appropriations of $1,000,000 a year for fiscal years 1925 to 1930, for payments to States under similar conditions.

Acts of June 9, 1930 (46 Stat. 524–526, ch. 414), and June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 448–450), ch. 324), authorized appropriations of $1,000,000 a year for fiscal years 1931 to 1937 for payments to States under similar conditions, except that funds were for persons disabled in industry *or otherwise*. (Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, transferred the functions of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to the Department of the Interior, where the functions were administered by the Office of Education.)

The Social Security Act of August 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 633–634, ch. 531, § 531), authorized additional appropriations of $841,000 for fiscal years 1936 and 1937 and an annual appropriation of $1,938,000 thereafter. (Reorganization Plan No. 1 of July 1939 transferred the Office of Education to the Federal Security Agency.)

An act of August 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 1381, ch. 666, § 508), increases the authorized annual appropriation to $3,500,000.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act of July 6, 1943 (57 Stat. 374–380, ch. 190), amends and supersedes the act of 1920, as amended. Payments to States, with approved plans for vocational rehabilitation are authorized, for the entire expense of vocational rehabilitation of war-disabled civilians, one-half the expenditures for rehabilitation of other disabled persons that is, Federal funds are to be matched by the States) and for administrative expenses. Until July 1, 1945, the Federal Security Administrator was authorized to increase the Federal share under certain conditions.

Necessary appropriations are authorized to be included in the Federal Security Agency appropriations. (The Federal Security Agency appropriation for 1946 (59 Stat. 374; Public Law 124) contains an appropriation of $8,258,900 for payments to States, etc.)

Act of October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 788–789, ch. 480, § 302).

Establishment of a Retraining and Reemployment Administration to have general supervision and direction of the activities of existing executive agencies (except the Veterans' Administration) relating to vocational rehabilitation, etc., and to confer with existing State and local agencies in charge of vocational rehabilitation, etc.

Vocational rehabilitation of crippled children, see above, Crippled Children.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Blind persons

Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 744–747; D. C. Code, 46: 101–116).

Provision for payment of benefits to needy blind persons in the District of Columbia, incapable of rehabilitation, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioners, and for cooperation with the Social Security Board, acceptance of sums allotted or apportioned by the Social Security Board under the Social Security Act, etc.

[Amended by an act of August 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 656, ch. 391), which authorizes payment of burial expenses for the recipient of blind benefits.

[For current appropriations see below, District of Columbia Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1946.]

Act of April 27, 1937 (50 Stat. 120, ch. 144; D. C. Code, 6: 201–204).

Certain treatment for the eyes of new-born children is required, to prevent blindness, and subsequent treatment in certain cases.

See also provisions relating to the blind under the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, below.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf

Act of February 16, 1857 (11 Stat. 161–162; R. S. 4850, 4869; D. C. Code, 31: 1001).

Provision for incorporation of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. The Secretary of the Interior was authorized to send indigent deaf and dumb or blind persons of teachable age, properly belonging to the District of Columbia, to this institution and to pay $150 a year for maintenance and tuition of each such pupil out of the Treasury of the United States. Admission of blind persons from States and Territories is authorized. Reports are to be made by the institution to the Secretary of the Interior [now the Federal Security Administrator].

Amending and supplementary acts:

An act of February 23, 1865 (13 Stat. 436, ch. 50; R. S. 4869; D. C. Code, 31: 1019), changed the name of the institution to the "Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb" and provided that the Secretary of the Interior cause indigent blind children to be instructed in some institution for the education of the blind in Maryland or some other State and pay the cost out of the Treasury of the United States.

An act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 464), authorizes the admission of 10 deaf mutes from the States and Territories, to the collegiate department of the institution, in the discretion of the president of the institution.

An act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. 232–234; R. S. 4863; D. C. Code, 31: 1006), provides for appointments of one Senator and two Representatives as directors, increased the authorized number of State students in the collegiate department to 25, and repealed the provision in the act of 1857 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay $150 for each District of Columbia pupil.

An act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stat. 294), increased the authorized number of State collegiate students to 40, and provides that they should not be supported by the United States.

An act of June 16, 1880 (21 Stat. 275; D. C. Code, 31: 1009), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to provide for instruction of feeble-minded deaf applicants in some institution for the education of feeble-minded children in Pennsylvania or some other State, at cost no greater than was paid by such State for similar instruction.

An act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 962; D. C. Code, 31: 1010), provides that estimates for the expense of instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the institution from the District of

Columbia be submitted in the annual District of Columbia estimates.

An act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 393; D. C. Code, 31: 1009), limited the number of deaf mutes in the collegiate department from any one State to three, as long as applications were pending from States with less than three, and provides that estimates for the expense of education of feeble-minded deaf, under the act of June 16, 1880, above, be included with annual District of Columbia estimates.

An act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 552), transferred the authority for placing feeble-minded children from the Secretary of the Interior to the Board of Children's Guardians.

[An act of March 16, 1926 (44 Stat. 210, § 11), in turn transferred these powers to the Board of Public Welfare.]

An act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1101; D. C. Code, 31:1020), provided that half the expenses of instruction of indigent blind children be paid out of revenues of the District of Columbia and half out of the Treasury of the United States. [At that time the Federal Government paid half the expenses of the District of Columbia government.]

An act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 620), increased the number of beneficiaries under the act of August 30, 1892, to 100.

An act of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. 844; D. C. Code, 31:1008), provides that all deaf mutes of teachable age and of good mental capacity are to be received and instructed in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, their admission being subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Schools in the District of Columbia.

Acts of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 901), and June 27, 1906 (34 Stat. 503; D. C. Code, 31: 1011), authorized the directors of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb to provide for the education of colored deaf-mute children in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes or some other suitable school, at a cost not exceeding the cost of educating State pupils in such school.

An act of May 26, 1908 (35 Stat. 295), repealed the indefinite permanent annual appropriation for instruction of indigent blind children of the District of Columbia in Maryland or other States.

An act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1422), changed the name of the institution to "Columbia Institution for the Deaf."

An act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 680), increased the number of beneficiaries from the States for admission to the collegiate department to 125.

An act of June 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 394, ch. 286; D. C. Code, 31: 1012), increased the number of beneficiaries from States for admission to the collegiate department to 145.

Reorganization Plan No. IV, April 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 1237, § 12 (c)), transferred the functions of the Secretary of the Interior relating to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf to the Federal Security Administrator.

The Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act of July 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 365; Public Law 124), appropriates $167,000 for the Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

See also below, District of Columbia appropriations for the fiscal year 1946.

District of Columbia Employees' Compensation

Act of July 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 104, § 11; D. C. Code, 1: 311).

The provisions of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, above, are extended to District of Columbia employees.

District Training School (for feeble-minded persons)

Act of February 28, 1923 (42 Stat. 1360, ch. 148; D. C. Code, 32: 601).

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia were to acquire a site for a home and school for feeble-minded persons, title to the land to be taken in the name of the United States, but the land to be under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners as agents of the United States.

Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1135–1141; D. C. Code, 32: 602–609).

Provisions for maintenance, etc., of the District Training School, for the custody, care, education, training, and treatment of feeble-minded persons, under the control and supervision of the Board of Charities; feeble-minded persons not over 45 years who are bona fide residents of the District of Columbia may be admitted; procedure for admission, etc.

[Amended by an act of March 16, 1926 (44 Stat. 208, §§ 1, 2), which transferred the powers of the Board of Charities to the Board of Public Welfare.]

[Further amended by an act of April 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 100–101; Public Law 46), which makes the estate of the feeble-minded person liable for payment for his maintenance at any time while he is a patient, upon his death, or within 5 years after his discharge, and if he has no estate, authorizes the Commissioners of the District to require relatives, if able, to pay for such maintenance, etc.]

The District of Columbia Appropriation Act of June 30, 1945 (Public Law 103), appropriates $390,000 for the District Training School.

Handicapped children

Act of February 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 806, § 3; D. C. Code, 31:203).

The Board of Education may excuse mentally or physically defective children from attendance at school, but if examinations show that they would be benefitted by specialized instruction adapted to their needs, such children must attend.

[The District of Columbia Appropriation Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law 632) included the following appropriations: For maintenance of schools for crippled children $4,600. For transportation of pupils attending schools for sight-conservation pupils and crippled children $17,100.]

Act of January 12, 1942 (55 Stat. 882–883, ch. 649).

The Board of Public Welfare is to investigate the circumstances affecting children handicapped by dependency, neglect, or mental defect and provide such services for their protection and care as will assist in conserving satisfactory home life, and to assume responsibility for the care and support of dependent or neglected children under 18 in certain cases; the Board of Childrens Guardians is to accept dependent or neglected children for

care, custody, etc. Provision shall be made for study of the physical and mental conditions of children received for care, in order that care for each child may be planned to meet his particular physical or mental needs.

Vocational rehabilitation

Act of February 23, 1929 (45 Stat. 1260, ch. 303).

Provision that the Federal Board for Vocational Education shall provide for vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia. An annual appropriation of $15,000 a year was authorized for this purpose, provided Federal funds were matched by the District of Columbia.

Amending act

An act of April 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 69, ch. 110) increased the authorized annual appropriation to $25,000.

For current appropriation, see below, District of Columbia appropriations for the fiscal year 1946.

Act of July 6, 1943 (57 Stat. 378, § 6; 379, § 2).

The act of February 23, 1929, as amended, is repealed and the Federal Security Administrator is authorized to provide vocational rehabilitation services to disabled persons actually residing in the District of Columbia and to formulate and carry out a plan of cooperation with the United States Employees' Compensation Commission with respect to the vocational rehabilitation of any disabled residents who are civil employees of the United States disabled while in the performance of duty. Necessary appropriations are authorized for the Federal Security Agency, including an equitable share from District of Columbia funds.

The Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act of July 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 374; Public Law 124) appropriates $102,900 for providing rehabilitation services for disabled residents of the District of Columbia.

[For the District of Columbia Appropriation, see below, District of Columbia Appropriations for the fiscal year 1946.]

Workmen's Compensation

Act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600, § 1; D. C. Code, 36:501,502).

The Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act of March 4, 1927, above (p. 9) is made applicable to the employers in the District of Columbia, with respect to injuries or death of employees (with certain exceptions).

[Amended by an act of June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 689, ch. 392) which excepts secretaries of Congressmen, etc.]

District of Columbia Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1946

The District of Columbia Appropriation Act of June 30, 1945 (Public Law 103) appropriates indefinite amounts under "Public schools" for "Auxiliary educational service," including maintenance and instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and of colored deaf mutes and blind children in Maryland, etc., by contract and for transportation of children attending schools or classes for physically handicapped children.

Under the corresponding headings in the Budget for the fiscal year 1946, the following items appear:

Transportation of crippled children	$10,500
Transportation of hard-of-hearing children and children in sight-conservation classes	7,000
Maintenance and instruction of white deaf and dumb children	40,500
Maintenance and instruction of colored deaf mutes	11,550
Maintenance and instruction of blind children	10,450

Under the heading "Public welfare" indefinite amounts are appropriated for "Adult assistance" for vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents and pensions for needy blind persons and for "Family welfare service," including the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind and the National Library for Blind. The following items appear in the Budget for the fiscal year 1946:

Aid to needy blind	$91,788
Vocational rehabilitation	25,000
Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind	3,000
National Library for Blind	7,500

NOTE.—This report does not include provisions of law relating to military or naval pensions, or disability compensation, rehabilitation, etc., of veterans.

R. L. NOTZ, *Federal Law Section.*

NOVEMBER 30, 1945.

PART II

Chart résumé of State laws relating to the physically handicapped

TABULATED BY STATES

Types of laws	No.	States where in existence
Discoveries, defects, precautions, etc.:		
Census, reporting defects, etc.:		
Adults:		
Sight:		
Commission for the blind	1	Okla.
Department of public welfare	1	Wis.
Utah School for the Blind	1	Utah.
Adults and children:		
Deaf-mutes:		
County assessors	2	Iowa, Pa.
County auditors	1	Ind.
Township board of listers	1	Vt.
Hearing:		
Bureau of labor for deaf	1	N. C.
County auditors	1	Ohio.
County assessors	2	Iowa, W. Va.
Department of labor	1	Mich.
Department of social security	1	Minn.
Division of labor statistics	1	Calif.
Public school authorities	1	Iowa.
10-year State census	1	S. Dak.
Industrial injuries: Department of labor	3	Ill., N. J., N. Y.
Miscellaneous defects:		
Department of labor and industry	1	Pa.
Department of public welfare	1	Ark.
Department of social security and welfare	1	Ariz.
Hospitals, physicians, etc	5	Ill., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Wis.
Rehabilitation commission	1	N. J.

Chart résumé of State laws relating to the physically handicapped—Continued

Types of laws	No.	States where in existence
Discoveries, defects, precautions, etc.—Continued		
Census, reporting defects, etc.—Continued		
Adults and children—Continued		
Mutes:		
County auditors	1	Ohio.
10-year State census	1	S. Dak.
Sight:		
Board of control	1	Nebr.
Board of education for the blind	1	Conn.
Board of industrial aid for blind	1	Ind.
Commission for the blind	9	Iowa, Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Va.
Council for the blind	2	Fla., Pa.
County assessors	3	Iowa, Pa., W. Va.
County auditor	2	Ind., Ohio.
Department of education	2	Ala., Mass.
Department of health	1	Puerto Rico.
Department of public assistance	1	Idaho.
Department of public welfare	8	Hawaii, La., Mont., N. H., N. Y., S. C., Tenn., Vt.
Department of social security	1	Minn.
Department of social welfare	1	R. I.
Physicians, optometrists, hospitals	2	Mass., N. J.
Public-school authorities	1	Iowa.
State service to the blind	2	Ala., S. Dak.
10-year State census	1	S. Dak.
Township board of listers	1	Vt.
Children:		
Crippled:		
Board of education	1	Conn.
Census of physically handicapped	1	Ohio.
Crippled children's commission	1	Fla.
Crippled children division census	1	Tex.
County and city boards of education	1	Tenn.
Department of public instruction	1	Wis.
Physicians, midwives, nurses, etc	4	Ind., Mass., W. Va., Wis.

Public-school authorities	1	Fla.
School census	4	Ky., Mich., Nebr., N. Dak.
Deaf-mutes:		
Public-school authorities	1	Colo.
School census	5	Mo., Mont., N. Dak., Okla., Puerto Rico.
Hearing:		
Census of physically handicapped	1	Ohio.
County superintendents	2	Ala., N. C.
Department of health	1	Calif.
Parents, physicians, teachers, etc	6	Calif., N. H., N. Mex., N. Y., Pa., R. I.
Parish assessors	1	La.
Public school authorities	10	Ala., Calif., Colo., Fla., Iowa, N. C., Oreg., S. Dak., Wash., W. Va.
School census	7	Colo., Maine, Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., Oreg., S. Dak.
Special 5-year census of deaf	1	Va.
State school for blind and deaf	1	Ala.
Miscellaneous defects:		
County and city boards of education	1	Tenn.
County and city superintendents	1	Wis.
Crippled children's commission	1	Fla.
Department of education	4	Conn., N. J., N. Y., Wyo.
Department of health	2	Calif., Fla.
Physicians, nurses, midwives, parents	10	Conn., Ind., Mass., Minn., Nebr., N. J., N. Dak. N. Y., W. Va., Wis.
Public-school authorities	11	Calif., Del., Iowa, N. H., N. Y., Oreg., Pa., S. Dak., Utah, Wash., W. Va.
Public-school physicians	1	Conn.
School census	6	Md., Mich., N. Y., R. I., S. Dak., Wash.
State institutions	1	Conn.
State welfare board	1	Fla.
Sight:		
Census of physically handicapped	1	Ohio.
County assessors	1	Pa.
County superintendents	2	Ala., N. C.
County tax receiver	1	Ga.
Physicians, nurses, midwives, etc	1	Ky.
Public-school authorities	6	Colo., Fla., N. Mex., S. Dak., Wash., W. Va.
School census	10	Idaho, Kans., Mich., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. Dak., Okla., Oreg., S. Dak.
Special 5-year census of blind	1	Va.

Chart résumé of State laws relating to the physically handicapped—Continued

Types of laws	No.	States where in existence
Discoveries, defects, precautions, etc.—Continued		
Census, reporting defects, etc.—Continued		
Children—Continued		
Speech:		
Census of physically handicapped	1	Ohio.
County superintendents	2	N. C., Oreg.
Department of public instruction	1	Wyo.
Parish assessors	1	La.
Public-school authorities	3	S. Dak., Oreg., Wash.
School census	2	N. Mex., S. Dak.
Examinations:		
Adults and children:		
Sight:		
Council for the blind	1	Fla.
Department of public welfare	1	Hawaii.
Free treatment	2	Fla., Hawaii.
Children:		
Crippled:		
Court jurisdiction	1	Ohio.
Department of health	1	Okla.
State hospital for crippled children	1	Okla.
Public-school authorities	2	Mass., Oreg.
Hearing:		
Public-school authorities	15	Conn., Colo., Ind., La., Maine, Mass., Nebr., Oreg., Nev., R. I., Utah, Vt., Wash., Va., Wyo.
Public-school physicians	14	Ala., Calif., Ind., Md., Nebr., N. H., N. Y., Ohio, Pa., R. I., S. C., Utah, Vt., Wyo.
Free treatment	2	Colo., N. Y.
Miscellaneous defects:		
Board of education	3	Conn., Del., Fla.
Board of health	2	Fla., Ohio.
Commission for handicapped children	1	Ill.
Court jurisdiction	1	N. Y.
Crippled children's commission	1	Fla.

Department of health	1	Puerto Rico.
Department of public welfare	1	N. Y.
Public-school authorities	4	Ill., Maine, Mass., N. C.
Public-school physicians	13	Ala., Calif., Ind., Md., Miss., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Pa., W. Va.
Free treatment	4	Fla., Ill., Miss., N. Y.
Sight:		
Department of public welfare	1	Hawaii.
Public-school authorities	14	Colo., Conn., Ind., La., Maine, Mass., Nebr., Nev., Oreg., R. I., Utah, Vt., Va., Wyo.
Public-school physicians	13	Ala., Calif., Ind., Md., Nebr., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., S. C., Utah, Vt., Wyo.
Free treatment	2	Colo., N. Y.
Prevention:		
Adults and children:		
Blindness:		
Board of control	1	Nebr.
Board of education	1	Conn.
Board of health	1	Ky., Vt.
Board of industrial aid for the blind	1	Ind.
Board of social welfare	2	Kans., R. I.
Commission for the blind	9	Iowa, Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Oreg., Tex., Va.
Council for the blind	2	Fla., Pa.
Department of education	2	Mass., R. I.
Department of public assistance	1	Idaho.
Department of public health	3	Maine, N. Mex., Wash.
Department of public instruction	2	Minn., Wis.
Department of public welfare	5	Ga., Hawaii, La., Miss., Tenn.
Department of social security	3	Minn., Wash., Wis.
Department of social security and welfare	1	Ariz.
Report of inflamed eyes of infants	35	Colo., Conn., Del., Fla., Ga., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Maine, Md., Mass., Mich., Miss., Mo., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., R. I., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., W. Va., Wis.
Use of prophylactic solution at birth	41	Ala., Calif., Colo., Conn., Del., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Maine, Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Pa., R. I., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.
Free treatment	1	Idaho.

Chart résumé of State laws relating to the physically handicapped—Continued

Types of laws	No.	States where in existence
Discoveries, defects, precautions, etc.—Continued		
Prevention—Continued		
Adults and children—Continued		
Crippled:		
Department of public instruction	1	Minn.
Miscellaneous defects:		
Board of public welfare	1	N. C.
Department of public instruction	1	Minn.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.:		
Civil service:		
Discrimination prohibited if physical handicap does not interfere with duties.	2	Md., N. Y.
Discrimination against blind prohibited unless eyesight absolutely essential.	1	Calif.
Hunting license:		
Applicant must be physically fit to use firearms	1	Nebr.
Jury service:		
Disqualification of persons with impaired natural faculties which interfere with jury duty.	30	Ala., Conn., Fla., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., La., Maine, Mich., Minn., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. J., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wis., Wyo.
Legal incapacities:		
Restrictions on deaf, dumb, and blind	1	La.
Motor-vehicle operators:		
Must be physically able to comply with regulations	45	Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Colo., Conn., Del., Fla., Ga., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Maine, Md., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., Puerto Rico, R. I., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis.
Railroad employees:		
Ability to see and hear required	2	Ind., Pa.
Color-blind applicants disqualified	1	Ohio.
Roadwork:		
Amputees not subject to work on public roads	1	Ga.

Work with blind:		
Blindness no disqualification	1	Calif.
Education (department of education):		
Aid to college students:		
Deaf-mutes	1	S. C.
Hearing	4	Colo., Ill., N. Y., Pa.
Sight	~~15~~ 18	Ark., Calif., Colo., Ill., Ind., Kans., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., Ohio, Pa., Wash., Wis., R. I.; Iowa, N.C., Oregon.
Compulsory education:		
Hearing	32	Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Colo., Fla., Hawaii, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Maine, Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. C., N. Dak., Okla., Oreg., Pa., S. Dak., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis.
Miscellaneous defects	7	Iowa, La., N. H., N. Y., Ohio, Oreg., Wis.
Sight	31	Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Colo., Conn., Del., Fla., Hawaii, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Md., Mich., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., N. C., N. Dak., Oreg., Pa., S. Dak., Tenn., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis.
Speech	2	Kans., Maine.
General:		
Crippled	4	Del., Ill., Nebr., Wis.
Hearing	18	Ariz., Ark., Colo., Del., Idaho, Ill., Kans., Mass., Mich., Nebr., Nev., N. H., N. Y., Pa., Vt., Wash., Wis., Wyo.
Miscellaneous defects	13	Colo., Fla., Iowa, Maine, Md., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Tex., Wash., Wis., Wyo.
Sight	22	Ariz., Ark., Colo., Del., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Kans., Mass., Mich., Minn., Nebr., Nev., N. Y., Pa., Tenn., Tex., Vt., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.
Speech	16	Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Idaho, Kans., Mich., Nebr., Nev., N. Y., Tex., Vt., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.
Lip reading	7	Fla., Ind., Mass., Nebr., Ohio., Tex., Wash.
Maintenance (provided during education period):		
Crippled	1	Hawaii.
Hearing	2	N. Y., Pa.
Miscellaneous defects	2	N. H., Wyo.
Sight	3	Ark., N. Y., R. I.
Speech	2	N. Y., Wyo.
Preschool instruction:		
Sight	3	Ark., N. Y., R. I.

Chart résumé of State laws relating to the physically handicapped—Continued

Types of laws	No.	States where in existence
Education (department of education)—Continued		
Scholarships:		
Hearing	2	Okla., Oreg.
Miscellaneous defects	3	N. J., N. Mex., S. C.
Sight	3	Nebr., Oreg., S. Dak.
Special classes:		
Crippled	11	Ill., Mich., Mo., N. J., N. C., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., S. Dak., Wis., Tenn.
Deaf-mutes	1	N. C.
Hearing	16	Calif., Fla., Ga., Ill., Iowa, Ky., Mass., Mich., Mo., Nebr., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., Wis.
Home classes	20	Calif., Colo., Iowa, La., Maine., Mass., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Utah, Wash., Wis.
Hospital classes	10	Calif., Ill., La., Mich., N. J., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Wis., Wyo.
Miscellaneous disabilities	25	Calif., Conn., Del., Fla., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., La., Maine, Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mont., N. H., N. Y., N. Dak., Oreg., Pa., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wis.
Sight	18	Calif., Fla., Ill., Kans., Ky., Mass., Mich., Mo., Nebr., N. J., N. C., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Tex., Va., Wash., Wis.
Speech	4	Calif., Fla., Ga., Ind.
Indians:		
Hearing, sight, speech	1	N. C.
State Schools:		
Deaf, blind	2	Colo., Nebr.
Deaf-mutes	17	Ala., Ark., Ind., La., Md., Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Ohio, Pa., Puerto Rico, S. C., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt.
Fees for nonresidents	13	Calif., Ill., Nebr., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., Pa., R. I., S. Dak., Tenn., Utah, Va., Wis.
Hearing	43	Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Colo., Conn., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Maine, Md., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., R. I., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Utah, Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.

Miscellaneous defects	1	Wash.
Sight	44	Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Maine, Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., Puerto Rico, R. I., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.
Speech	14	Ariz., Fla., Ind., Md., Miss., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. Dak., Okla., Pa., Tenn., Utah, Wash.
Negroes:		
Hearing	5	La., Okla., Tex., Va., W. Va.
Deaf-mutes	1	N. C.
Sight	6	La., N. C., Okla., Tex., Va., W. Va.
Speech	1	Tex.
Teachers (training required):		
Hearing	5	Ill., Ind., Nebr., Okla., Wis.
Miscellaneous defects	5	Colo., Ill., Maine, Ohio, Tex.
Mutes	1	Ga.
Paid by State:		
Hearing	1	Del.
Speech	1	Del.
Transportation (to and from school):		
Crippled	9	Calif., Colo., Hawaii, Miss., Mo., N. J., Ohio, Tenn., Tex.
Hearing	4	Ky., Mo., Nebr., Okla.
Miscellaneous defects	11	Fla., Iowa, Mich., Miss., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Ohio, Pa., R. I.
Sight	4	Ky., Mo., Nebr., Okla.
Speech	1	Okla.
University extension courses: Sight	1	Mass.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges:		
Books (blind):		
Lawbooks	1	N. C.
Reading material	8	Ind., Mass., N. H., Oreg., Tenn., Utah, Vt., Wis.
Guardianship:		
Blind	1	Iowa.
Deaf-mutes	2	Ga., Puerto Rico.
Minors	2	Ark., Mo.
Miscellaneous defects	1	Vt.

Chart résumé of State laws relating to the physically handicapped—Continued

Types of laws	No.	States where in existence
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges—Continued		
Guides for blind:		
Seeing-eye dogs allowed in public accommodations	10	Conn., Ill., Ind., Mass., Mo., N. J., N. Mex., N. C., R. I., Tex.
Right-of-way for white canes	17	Ark., Calif., Conn., Idaho, Ind., Iowa, Md., Mich., Minn., Mont., Nev., N. H., N. J., Oreg., Puerto Rico, Utah, Wash.
	32?	Fla., Mass., Okla., Tenn., Wisc. Ill.
Interpreters in court:		
Deaf and deaf-mutes	1	Wis.
Feeble-minded deaf-mutes	1	Minn.
Labor exemptions for physically handicapped: Public highways.	2	Ark., Ga.
License tax (exemption clause):		
Blind:		
Certain occupational	6	Ga., La., Md., Minn., Tenn., Wis.
Chauffeur's	1	Calif.
Game	1	N. H.
Angling	4	N. J., Oreg., Utah, Wash.
Minors	1	Iowa.
Wheel chairs	1	Calif.
Work of blind	1	Conn.
Miscellaneous defects:		
Certain occupational	1	Fla.
Hunting from automobile	1	Wis.
Special activities: Special services (blind)	2	Fla., Hawaii.
Taxes:		
Irrigation—free: Blind	1	N. Mex.
Privilege—exemption clause:		
Blind	5	Ala., Ga., La., N. C., Tenn.
Miscellaneous defects	1	Miss.
Poll—exemption clause:		
Blind	4	Maine, Miss., Tenn., Tex. Ga., Hawaii, Neb.
Crippled	2	Miss., Tex.
Deaf	3	Miss., Tenn., Tex.
Mute	3	Miss., Tenn., Tex.
Miscellaneous defects	1	Ala.

Property—exemption clause:		
Blind	6	Ala., Conn., Ind., Maine, Nev., N. H.
Deaf-mutes	1	Ala.
Miscellaneous defects	1	Fla.
Sales tax on prosthetics—exemption	1	N. C.
School tax: Miscellaneous defects	1	Alaska.
Seeing-eye dog tax—license—exemption	5	Mass., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., Oreg.
Transportation aids:		
Facilities on common carrier allowed seeing-eye dog with blind master.	13	Colo., Conn., Ill., Mass., Mo., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, R. I., Tex., Wash.
Free transportation on common carrier for guides to blind.	3	Calif., Kans., N. J.
Wheel chairs for invalids excluded from provisions in motor-vehicle law.	1	Mass.
Wheel chair excluded from requiring license	1	Calif.
Vagrancy—exemption from statute pertaining to tramps:		
Blind	2	Conn., Del.
Miscellaneous defects	1	Pa.
Voting absentee	21	Ariz., Calif., Del., Idaho, Maine, Minn., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. H., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., S. Dak., Tex., Vt., Wash., Wis., Wyo.
Assistance	49	Ala., Alaska, Ark., Calif., Colo., Conn., Del., Fla., Ga., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Maine, Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., Puerto Rico, R. I., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., Wis., W. Va., Wyo.
Educational requirement waived	5	Calif., Del., N. H., N. Y., Wyo.
Wills: Blind and deaf-mute	1	Ga.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges, etc.:		
Civil service:		
Prohibiting discrimination and showing preference where possible:		
Blind	3	Calif., Mass., N. Y.
Miscellaneous defects	3	Kans., Md., N. Y.
Concessions in public buildings (blind)	2	Calif., N. J.
Board of industries for the blind	1	Colo.
Commission for the blind	4	N. C., Ohio, Okla., Va.
Custodians of buildings	1	Hawaii.

Chart résumé of State laws relating to the physically handicapped—Continued

Types of laws	No.	States where in existence
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges, etc.—Continued		
Concessions in public buildings (blind)—Continued		
Department of public welfare	4	Ind., La., S. C., Tenn.
Maryland Workshop for the Blind	1	Md.
Mayor	1	N. Y.
State property	1	Minn.
Equipment, material, tools, etc.:		
Furnished by State:		
Hearing: Supervisor of public printing	1	Ohio.
Miscellaneous defects:		
Department of education—Federal—State	1	Calif.
Department of public welfare	1	La.
Sight:		
Board of control	1	Nebr.
Board of education of the blind	1	Conn.
Board of trustees of State eleemosynary institutions.	1	Miss.
Commission for the blind	7	Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Okla., Oreg., Tex.
Department of education	2	Mass., N. Y.
Department of labor and industries	1	Wash.
Department of public institutions	1	Minn.
Department of public welfare	6	Hawaii, Mass., Mont., N. H., Vt., Wis.
Department of social welfare	1	R. I.
Department of welfare	1	Pa.
Placement, job opportunities and placement facilities:		
Deaf-mutes: Department of welfare	1	Pa.
Hearing:		
Bureau of labor for the deaf	1	N. C.
Department of labor	2	Mich., N. J.
Department of social security	1	Minn.
State employment service	1	Calif.
State school for deaf	1	Mont.

Miscellaneous defects:		
Department of education	3	Calif., Ind., N. Y.
Department of labor	2	Mich., N. J.
Department of social security	1	Minn.
State employment service	1	Calif.
State rehabilitation commission	1	N. J.
Sight:		
Board of control	1	Nebr.
Board of education of the blind	1	Conn.
Board of industrial aid for the blind	1	Ind.
Commission for the blind	10	Iowa, Mo., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Tex., Utah. Va.
Council for the blind	1	Fla.
Department of education	2	Ala., Mass.
Department of labor and industries	1	Wash.
Department of public assistance	1	Idaho.
Department of public institutions	1	Minn.
Department of public health and welfare	1	Maine.
Department of public welfare	9	Ga., Hawaii, Miss., Mont., N. H., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Wis.
Department of social security	1	Minn.
Department of social security and welfare	1	Ariz.
Employment institution for the blind	1	Mich.
State school for the blind	3	Ala., Ky., Utah.
Maintenance	1	Conn.
Placement in miscellaneous occupations	1	Calif.
Sale of products:		
Miscellaneous defects:		
Department of public welfare	1	La.
Sight:		
Board of control	2	Nebr., Oreg.
Board of education	2	Ala., Mass.
Board of education of the blind	1	Conn.
Board of industries for the blind	1	Colo.
Board of industrial aid for the blind	1	Ind.
Commission for the blind	10	Iowa, Mo., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Tex., Utah, Va.
Council for the blind	1	Fla.
Department of labor and industry	1	Wash.
Department of public institutions	1	Minn.
Department of public health and welfare	2	Maine, N. H.

State Use Law – La., Mass., N.Y., Oreg., S.C., Utah.

Chart résumé of State laws relating to the physically handicapped—Continued

Types of laws	No.	States where in existence
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges, etc.—Continued		
Sale of products—Continued		
Sight—Continued		
Department of public welfare	8	Hawaii, Ill., La., Miss., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Wis.
Department of social security	1	Minn.
Department of social welfare	2	R. I., Minn.
State institution for the blind	1	Md.
State school for the blind	1	Utah.
Waivers:		
Right to damages (blind)	1	Mo.
Retirement and disability benefits (see Civil service)	1	Md.
Workshops:		
Sight:		
Board of industries for the blind	1	Colo.
Board of industrial aid for the blind	1	Ind.
Commission for the blind	8	Iowa, Mo., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Oreg., Tex., Va.
Council for the blind	1	Fla.
Department of education	1	Mass.
Department of institutions	1	Calif.
Department of public welfare	7	Ga., Hawaii, La., Miss., Mont., Tenn., Wis.
Employment institution for the blind	1	Mich.
State institution for the blind	2	Ill., Md.
Vocational rehabilitation division	1	Puerto Rico.
Home industries:		
Sight:		
Department of labor and industry	1	Wash.
Department of welfare	3	Ill., N. H., Vt.
Prohibitions:		
Charitable functions for blind without license	1	N. J.
Establishment of asylums for deformed within city limits	1	Conn.
Exemptions from statute pertaining to tramps:		
Blind	2	Conn., Del.
Miscellaneous defects	1	Pa.

Fraudulent use of white cane or dactylographic identification card of blind.	4	Mont., Nev., Puerto Rico, Wash.
Misrepresentation of merchandise as made by blind	2	Mich., N. Y.
Peddling finger alphabet cards	1	Wis.
Public exhibition for money of deformed or abnormal persons.	2	Ill., Iowa.
Soliciting:		
Guise of sale of merchandise	2	Hawaii, Wash.
Guise of physical defect	10	Ill., Ind., Maine, Mich., Mo., N. Mex., N. Y., N. Dak., Pa., Wis.
Public assistance:		
Aid to needy:		
Blind:		
Allotment	~~47~~ 48	Del., Idaho, S.C.? Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Colo., Conn., Fla., Ga., Hawaii, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Maine, Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., Puerto Rico, R. I., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.
Federal funds	27	Ala., Ariz., Calif., Ill., Mont., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., Puerto Rico, R. I., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.
County relief	5	Fla., Ind., Ky., Nev., Utah.
Home for aged and indigent blind	3	Oreg., Puerto Rico.
Hospital and institutional care and support	4	Fla., Mass., N. Y., S. C.
Treatment for prevention of blindness	9	Ariz., Ark., Calif., Colo., Ga., Ind., Iowa, Maine, Ohio.
Tax levies for blind (county and State)	1	Ga.
Crippled children. (See Rehabilitation, training, etc.; Vocational rehabilitation; and Medical care).		
Deaf:		
Allotment	1	Mass.
Hospital and institutional care and support	1	Mass.
Deaf and blind:		
Allotment	1	Wis.
Federal funds	1	Wis.
Deaf-mutes:		
Home for deaf and dumb	1	Ohio.
Provided for by general assembly	1	N. C.

Chart résumé of State laws relating to the physically handicapped—Continued

Types of laws	No.	States where in existence
Public assistance—Continued		
Aid to needy—Continued		
Miscellaneous defects:		
All forms of public assistance	2	Minn., Vt.
Aid during rehabilitation	1	Mass.
Disabled miners	1	Ariz.
Old-age pensions for needy residents crippled from birth.	1	La.
Mutes:		
Allotment	1	Mass.
Hospital and institutional care and support	1	Mass.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.:		
Vocational rehabilitation—federally aided program	50	Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Colo., Conn., Del., Fla., Ga., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Maine, Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. H., Nev., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., Puerto Rico, R. I., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.
Crippled: Department of education	1	Ala.
Handicapped children:		
Department of education	1	Calif.
Department of public welfare	1	Ill.
Hearing:		
Department of labor	1	N. J.
Department of public welfare	1	Ill.
Industrially disabled:		
Board of vocational and adult education	1	Wis.
Board of vocational education and rehabilitation	1	Wash.
Department of education	17	Calif., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. J., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., R. I., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Vt., Tex., Va.
Department of labor and industry	1	Pa.
Department of public instruction	2	Utah, Wyo.
Vocational rehabilitation division	1	Puerto Rico.

Miscellaneous defects:		
Board of agriculture	1	Colo.
Board of control for vocational education	1	Mich.
Board of social welfare	1	Kans.
Board of vocational and adult education	1	Wis.
Board of vocational education and rehabilitation	1	Wash.
Department of education	30	Ala., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Md., Minn., Miss., Mass., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. H., Nev., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., R. I., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Vt., Va., W. Va.
Department of public instruction	2	Utah, Wyo.
Department of labor and industry	1	Pa.
Department of public welfare	2	Ill., Maine.
Rehabilitation commission	1	N. J.
Vocational rehabilitation division	1	Puerto Rico.
Maintenance	7	Fla., Minn., Mont., N. J., N. C., Wis., Wyo.
Transportation	2	Minn., Wis.
Sight:		
Board of industries for the blind	1	Colo.
Board of industrial aid for the blind	1	Ind.
Board of social welfare	1	Kans.
Commission for the blind	7	Del., Iowa, N. Y., N. C., Oreg., Tex., Va.
Council for the blind	1	Fla.
Department of education	4	Ala., Conn., Miss., R. I.,
Department of health	1	Puerto Rico.
Department of health and welfare	1	Maine.
Department of institutions and agencies	2	Minn., N. J.
Department of public assistance	1	Idaho.
Department of public welfare	10	Ga., Hawaii, La., Miss., Mont., N. H., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Wis.
Department of social security	3	Ariz., Tex., Wash.
Department of social welfare	1	R. I.
Social welfare commission	1	Mich.
State school for the blind	2	Kans., Ky.
Maintenance while training	11	Conn., Fla., Mont., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Oreg., Tex., Vt., Wis., Wash.
Transportation	1	Tex.

Chart résumé of State laws relating to the physically handicapped—Continued

Types of laws	No.	States where in existence
Rehabilitation, training, etc.—Continued		
Sight—Continued		
Appliances furnished under vocational rehabilitation to—		
Adults and children:		
Eyeglasses	2	Pa., R. I.
Miscellaneous appliances	1	Pa.
Prosthetic devices	8	Ill., Minn., N. J., N. Y., Pa., R. I., W. Va., Wis.
Children:		
Eyeglasses	3	Mass., N. Y., Vt.
Hearing aids	2	Ind., N. Y.
Miscellaneous appliances	2	Calif., N. Y.
Prosthetic devices	3	N. Y., Ohio, Tex.
Hospital, medical services, etc.:		
Crippled children:		
Board of control	1	Nebr.
Commission for crippled children	6	Fla., Kans., Ky., Mich., N. Y., Okla.
Commission for handicapped children	1	Ill.
County aid	2	N. J., Ohio.
Crippled children division	1	Oreg.
Crippled children's service	1	Mo.
Department of education	3	Ala., Miss., Vt.
Department of health	19	Alaska, Conn., Del., La., Md., Mont., Nev., N. H., N. Y., Puerto Rico, R. I., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Wash., Wyo.
Department of public instruction	1	Wis.
Department of public welfare	9	Ark., Ga., Hawaii, Ind., N. Mex., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Vt.
Department of social security	1	Minn.
Department of social security and welfare	1	Ariz.
Department of social welfare	1	Calif.
Federal funds	23	Ark., Iowa, La., Md., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Puerto Rico, R. I., S. Dak., Tex., Vt., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.

Maintenance while receiving treatment	3	Calif., N. J., S. C.
Transportation to and from medical care	1	Conn.
Hearing:		
Adults and children:		
State school for deaf inmates	1	Mich.
Children:		
Department of health	1	N. Y.
School districts	1	Pa.
Miscellaneous defects:		
Adults and children:		
Board of control	1	Nebr.
Board of vocational rehabilitation	1	Pa.
Department of education	1	Minn.
Department of health	1	N. Y.
Department of public instruction	1	Wis.
Department of public welfare	3	Ill., N. Y., Ohio.
Rehabilitation commission	1	N. J.
Children:		
Department of education	1	N. Y.
Department of health	1	N. C.
Department of public welfare	1	N. Y.
Industrial accidents:		
Department of labor and industry	1	Pa.
Sight:		
Adults and children:		
Commission for the blind	3	N. J., N. C., Oreg.
Department of health and welfare	1	Maine.
Department of public welfare	1	Hawaii.
Department of social security	2	Minn., Wash.
School districts	1	Pa.
State school for blind inmates	1	Mich.

PART III—CITATIONS AND RÉSUMÉ OF STATE LAWS AFFECTING THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

ALABAMA [1]

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Directs the county superintendent of each county furnish annually to his county attendance officer and to the superintendent of the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind a list of the deaf and blind children of his county with name, sex, age, and address, and name of parent or guardian of each child.	Code (1940), title 52, § 527.
	——— (*blind*).—Directs the State board of education to prepare and maintain a register of blind persons living in the State describing the condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training of each person registered. Requires the superintendent of the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind to also maintain a register setting forth the same information.	Code (1940), title 52, §§ 514, 529.
	——— (*cripples*).—Permits the use of certain State funds for the purpose of locating crippled children.	Code (1940), title 49, § 101; title 52, § 392.
	Examination.—Requires an annual free physical examination, of each child attending the public schools of the State, for any physical defects, eye, ear, deformity, or dislocation of hip joints, etc.	Code (1940), title 52, §§ 553–554.
	Prevention.—Requires persons in attendance on confinement cases to use the prescribed prophylactic solution for prevention of infantile blindness within 2 hours after birth of child.	Code (1940), title 22, § 58.
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires enrollment in Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind of all children between the ages of 7 and 16 (except for certain specified exemptions) so handicapped by deafness, blindness, or inability to speak as to be unable to make satisfactory progress in a public school.	Code (1940), title 52, § 525–526.
	State Schools (institutional instruction).—Establishes the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind at Talladega for the purpose of providing the means of education to the deaf and dumb of the State. All blind and deaf children between the ages of 6 and 21 who are citizens of the State, and of sound mind free from disease and of good character may be admitted to the school.	Code (1940), title 52, § 519–534, as amended, Laws 1943, No. 250.

Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehablitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal Act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.	Code (1940), title 52, §§ 390–391, 393–398.
	——— *(blind).*—Authorizes the State board of education to provide special vocational training, materials, tools and books for the rehabilitation of blind persons. Allows the employment of teachers for home instruction. Permits the superintendent of the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind to cooperate with the State board of education in this program for rehabilitation of the blind.	Code (1940), title 52, §§ 515, 530.
	——— *(cripples).*—Authorizes the State board of education to expend annually an amount not in excess of $15,000, from State vocational funds, for the restoration of the cripples.	Code (1940) title 52, § 386.
	——— *(disabled persons).*—Provides for cooperation of certain local boards of education and boards of control of State institutions with the State board of education in the establishment of schools or classes for the training of disabled persons. Permits the use of public money for this purpose in the same manner as for other school purposes.	Code (1940), title 52, § 395–396.
	Hospital, medical services, etc. (cripples).—Provides that all funds appropriated for physical restoration of crippled children may be used by State board of education to provide medical, surgical care, etc., and hospitalization for these children in order to carry out the provisions of the National Social Security Act.	Code (1940), title 49, § 101–103; title 52, § 392.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc. (blind).*—Directs the State board of education and the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind to maintain a bureau of information. This bureau is to aid the blind in finding employment.	Code (1940), title 52, §§ 515, 530.
	Sale of products.—Directs the bureau of information to assist the blind in marketing products produced in home industries.	Code (1940), title 52, §§ 515, 530.

[1] The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

ALABAMA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The amount received by each individual is to be sufficient, when added to his other income and support, to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health.	Code (1940), title 49, § 18–32, as amended, Laws 1943, Nos. 4, 5.
	———Directs that Federal funds allocated to the State for aid of blind be apportioned by the State department of public welfare; not less than one-half of these funds to be apportioned to the several county departments of public welfare.	Laws 1943, No. 21.
	Aid to handicapped children.—Makes the county director of public welfare responsible for welfare services for handicapped children.	Code (1940), title 49, § 12.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.*—Exempts blind persons and deaf mutes from property tax to the extent of $2,000.	Code (1940), title 51, § 2.
	Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.—Exempts blind persons from paying State, county, city, or municipal privilege licenses, the exemption not to exceed $25 as to a particular class, provided they file the required certificate with the probate judge or license commissioner.	Code (1940), title 51, § 832.
	——— Exempts from payment of poll tax all persons permanently and totally disabled from following any substantially gainful occupation with reasonable regularity, whose taxable property does not exceed $500.	Code (1940), title 51, § 238.
	Voting assistance.—Permits any person who is unable to prepare his election ballot by reason of blindness or loss of the use of his hands to have the assistance of any person he may select.	Code (1940), title 17, § 176.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury service.*—Permits any person who appears to the court to be unfit to serve on the jury to be excused.	Code (1940), title 30, § 4.
	Motor-vehicle operators.—Prohibits the issuance of a driver's license to any person afflicted with or suffering from a physical disability which in the opinion of the director of public safety or examining officer will prevent such a person from exercising reasonable and ordinary control over a motor vehicle.	Code (1940), title 36, § 66.

ALASKA[1]

Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Hospital, medical services, etc.*—Directs the commissioner of health to establish a department charged with the duty of carrying out a general plan for the hospitalization, care, and treatment of crippled and otherwise deformed children, and of children who suffer from afflictions likely to result in their becoming crippled or otherwise deformed.	Laws 1937, ch. 79.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Directs the department of public welfare to administer aid to blind persons. Provides for cooperation with the United States.	Laws 1937, ch. 3.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.*—Exempts from payment of school tax all persons permanently injured, infirm, maimed, or crippled so as to be disabled from earning a livelihood.	Laws 1943, ch. 38.
	Voting assistance.—Blind persons and persons physically incapable of marking their ballots may be assisted at the polls by one of the judges of election.	Comp. Laws (1933), §§ 1449, 1467.

ARIZONA[1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the State department of social security and welfare to carry on research and compile statistics relative to the entire public-welfare program throughout the State, including all phases of defectiveness.	Code Ann. (1939), § 70–107.
	Prevention.—Directs the State department of social security and welfare to develop such agencies as it may deem necessary for providing services to the blind including the prevention of blindness, the location of blind persons, and medical service for eye conditions.	Code Ann. (1939), § 70–107.
Education	*General.*—Requires the legislature to enact such laws as shall provide for the education and care of the deaf, dumb, and blind.	Const., art. XI, § 1.
	Compulsory education.—Requires persons from 6 to 18 years of age, inclusive, whose parents or guardians are residents of the State, and who by reason of partial or total blindness or deafness are unable to obtain an education in the public schools, to attend the State school for the deaf and the blind, unless such persons are being privately educated, or unless they are not subjects for admission to the school.	Code Ann. (1939), § 54–1520.

[1] The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

ARIZONA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*State schools (institutional instruction).*—Requires the State to establish and support institutions for the blind, deaf, and mute in such manner as may be prescribed by law.	Const., art. XXII, § 15.
	——— Provides for admittance to the State school for the deaf and blind of residents between the ages of 6 and 21 who by reason of partial or total blindness or deafness, or defective speech, cannot acquire an education in the public schools.	Code Ann. (1939), § 54–1501–§ 54–1530.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Directs the State board of vocational education to provide such courses of vocational training as may be necessary for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise, etc.	Code Ann. (1939), § 56–501–§ 56–502.
	——— Directs the State department of social security to develop such agencies as it may deem necessary for providing services to the blind including vocational guidance and training, and instruction of the adult blind in their homes.	Code Ann. (1939), § 70–107.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Directs the State department of social security and welfare to provide services for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling. These services include medical and surgical treatment, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare.	Code Ann. (1939), § 70–107.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Directs the State department of social security and welfare to provide for placement of blind persons in employment.	Code Ann. (1939), § 70–107.
	Workshops, home instruction, etc.—Directs the State department of social security and welfare to provide home instruction for the adult blind.	Code Ann. (1939), § 70–107.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind persons 16 years of age or over. Makes ~~$30~~ $50 (1944) a month the maximum amount payable. Specifies certain requirements as to residence, etc. Accepts aid from the Federal Government. Treatment for the prevention of blindness or the restoration of sight is available to recipients of aid.	Code Ann. (1939), and 1943 Pocket Supp., § 70–301—§ 70–330.

	Disabled miners.—Persons who have suffered incapacitating injuries arising out of and in the course of mining may be admitted to the State Hospital for Disabled Miners. Specifies certain requirements as to age, residence, etc.	Code Ann. (1939), §§ 8-601, 8-602.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Provides for absentee voting by persons who are unable to go to the polls on account of physical disability.	Code Ann. (1939), § 55-1301.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor-vehicle operators.*—An operator's license shall not be issued to a person suffering from such physical disability as will prevent him from exercising reasonable and ordinary control over the vehicle when operating it on the highways.	Code Ann. (1939), § 66-239.
	——— Requires the motor vehicle division to examine every applicant for an operator's or chauffeur's license as to his physical qualifications to operate a motor vehicle in such a manner as not to jeopardize the safety of persons or property.	Code Ann. (1939), §§ 66-243, 66-249.
	——— Permits suspension of the license of any person afflicted with physical infirmities or disabilities rendering it unsafe for him to drive a motor vehicle upon the highways.	Code Ann. (1939), § 1666.

ARKANSAS [1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the State Department of Public Welfare to carry on research and compile statistics relative to the entire public-welfare programs throughout the State, including all phases of defectiveness.	Dig. Stat. (Supp. 1944), Pensions and Relief § 7.
Education	*General.*—Requires the general assembly to provide by law for the support of institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb and of the blind.	Constitution, art. XIX, § 19.
	Compulsory education.—Requires every parent, guardian, or other person having control of any mentally normal minor over 8 years of age who is defective in hearing or sight to the extent that he cannot be benefited by instruction in the public schools, to send such minor to the Arkansas Schools for the Deaf and Blind.	Dig. Stat. (Pope, 1937), §§ 12900.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides for the admission of deaf mutes between the ages of 6 and 21 years, of fair intellect and free from any contagious disease, to the Arkansas School for the Deaf. Requires that an applicant under the age of 6 years who is an orphan and a subject of charity shall also be admitted.	Dig. Stat. (Pope, 1937), §§ 12807-12854.
	——— Provides for admittance to the Arkansas School for the Blind of all blind residents of the State between the ages of 6 and 26 years, if they are of suitable character and capacity.	Dig. Stat. (Pope, 1937), §§ 12855-12905.

[1] The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

ARKANSAS—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Aid to college students, readers for the blind, etc.*—Provides for State aid not exceeding $750 per year for the purpose of defraying necessary expenses, including a reader, for any graduate of the State school for the blind, resident of the State, and regularly enrolled as a student in any university, college, conservatory of music, or technical institution.	Dig. Stat. (Pope, 1937), § 12895.
	Preschool instruction.—Authorizes the superintendent of the Arkansas School for the Blind to provide for the suitable care, maintenance, and instruction of blind babies, and blind children too small or too backward to enter the State school for the blind.	Dig. Stat. (Pope, 1937), § 12897.
Rehabilitation training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Adds a requirement that to be eligible to receive vocational rehabilitation from the State board disabled persons must be domiciled within the State for 1 year or more, or reside in the State at the time of sustaining disability.	Dig. Stat. (Pope, 1937), §§ 11639–11644.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Directs the State Department of Public Welfare to cooperate with the Federal Government in matters of mutual concern pertaining to services for crippled children. These services include medical and surgical treatment, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare.	Dig. Stat. (Supp. 1944), Pensions and Relief, 3 § 7.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind persons 16 years of age or over. The amount received by each individual is to be sufficient, when added to his other income and support, to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. Treatment for the prevention of blindness or the restoration of sight is available to recipients of aid.	Dig. Stat. (Supp. 1944), Pensions and Relief, 3 §§ 19, 22.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*White canes for blind.*—Requires all blind persons walking along the highways and streets to carry a white cane. Requires all traffic to yield the right-of-way to blind persons carrying such a cane except at street intersections where traffic lights are maintained.	Dig. Stat. (Supp. 1944), Highways and Motor Vehicles, 11, § 1–2, p. 827.
	Voting assistance, etc.—An elector who by reason of physical disability is unable to mark his ballot may be assisted by the judges in the primary election, and by two of the judges in the general election.	Dig. Stat. (Pope, 1937), §§ 4726, 4775.
	Guardianship.—Authorizes appointment of guardians of deaf and dumb minors over the age of 14 who have no parent living.	Dig. Stat. (Pope, 1937), § 6217.

	Labor on highways.—Exempts from working on the public highways persons who are unable to perform labor by reason of physical disability.	Dig. Stat. (Pope, 1937), § 7048.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor-vehicle operators.*—Prohibits issuance of a license to any person when the commissioner of motor vehicles has good cause to believe that such person by reason of physical disability would not be able to operate a car with safety.	Dig. Stat. (Pope, 1937), § 6833.
	——— Provides that no person physically defective, etc., shall be permitted or employed to act as chauffeur or operator of any school bus operated by school districts to transport pupils to and from the public schools.	Dig. Stat. (Supp. 1944), Schools, 32, § 1.
	——— Requires the department of motor vehicles to examine every applicant for an operator's or chauffeur's license, the examination to include a test of the applicant's eyesight and such further physical examination as the department finds necessary to determine the applicant's fitness to operate a motor vehicle safely.	Dig. Stat. (Pope, 1937), § 6840.

CALIFORNIA [1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the State department of public health to seek out handicapped children by means of local surveys arranged through local authorities, social welfare, and other public or private agencies.	Codes of California (Deering, 1939), Health and Safety Code, § 252.
	——— Requires the physical director to make reports from time to time showing the number of defective children in the schools of the district and the effort made to correct the defects.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 16485).
	——— (*Deaf*).—Requires physicians, local health officers, school nurses, persons in charge of public schools, truant officers, and welfare workers to report at once to the California School for the Deaf the name, etc., of any child examined by them found to be deaf or with impaired hearing.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 17254–17261).
	——— ——— Requires the division of labor statistics and law enforcement to collect statistics concerning the deaf and to ascertain what trades are most suitable for them. Also directs the division to obtain statistics and information relative to the employment and education of the deaf in other States.	Codes of California (Deering, 1943), Labor Code, §§ 85, 86.
	——— ——— Requires the division of labor statistics and law enforcement to cooperate with other agencies in keeping a census of the deaf and obtaining facts, etc., relative to their condition in life with a view to their betterment.	Codes of California (Deering, 1943), Labor Code, § 87.

[1] Only chs. 1–900 of the 1945 Session Laws are available in the Library of Congress.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.* (*Deaf*).—Directs the State department of health to seek out children with an impaired sense of hearing, especially in lower grades of public schools. Requires the employment of trained otologists to make examinations. Prohibits the examination of child without consent of parent or guardian.	Laws 1943, ch. 1098.
	Examinations.—Requires city or city and county boards of education to make such rules for the examination of pupils in the public schools under their jurisdiction as wil linsure proper care of the pupils, etc.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 16481).
	——— Authorizes the governing board of each school district to provide for testing the sight and hearing of each pupil in the public schools under its jurisdiction. These tests are to be made by qualified medical inspectors and the records are to serve as evidence of the needs of these pupils for the educational facilities provided by law for the physically handicapped. Requires reports to be sent the parents or guardians of the defective pupils indicating the defect noted by the inspector and asking that steps be taken to correct the defect.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 16482).
	——— (*Deaf*).—Authorizes the governing bodies of cities, counties, etc., to employ one or more audiometrists, who must possess certain prescribed qualifications and must be registered with the State board of health. Requires tests to be administered to school and preschool children with instruments approved by the American Medical Association.	Laws 1945, ch. 743.
	Prevention of infantile blindness.—Requires persons in attendance at confinement cases to administer prophylactic treatment to both eyes of an infant within 2 hours after birth.	Codes of California (Deering, Supp. 1941), Business and Professions Code, § 551.
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Permits exemption from the compulsory school-attendance law of children whose physical condition is such as to render attendance inadvisable. Permits exemption of blind and deaf children in places where no special classes for them are maintained and when they cannot be admitted to the State schools for blind or deaf, provided the superintendent of schools of the county gives written consent.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, §§ 16622, 16627).

——— (*Deaf*).—Requires deaf children under 20 years of age and over 5, who are unable to benefit from instruction in the public schools to attend a school or class for the deaf maintained by a school district or by the State. Exemptions may be granted by the county board for the education of the deaf.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 17251–17261).
Special classes in public schools; transportation; home service.—Authorizes school districts and county superintendents of schools to make special provision for the education of physically handicapped minors. Permits instruction to be provided in special schools or special classes, in hospitals, sanatoriums, or preventoriums, in the home through the employment of home instructors or by any means approved by the State department of education. Directs that transportation shall be provided for pupils unable to walk to school.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 9601–9644).
——— Provides that each school district (elementary and high schools) shall receive an additional amount equal to one-half the excess cost of educating physically handicapped children, not to exceed $100 for each unit of average daily attendance of physically handicapped children in the district during the school year.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, §§ 6954, 6976, 7106, 7138).
——— Admits "deaf and blind minors and those suffering the effects of spastic paralysis and speech disorders and defects * * * at the age of 3 years to special schools or classes established for such minors."	Calendar, 1945, ch. 476.
State schools (*institutional instruction*) (*Blind*).—Provides for the maintenance of the California School for the Blind at Berkeley. Every blind person resident of the State, of suitable age and capacity may be educated at this school without charge. Nonresidents may be admitted upon payment of the required fees. Directs that kindergarten service and instruction in vocational training shall be offered in addition to the regular work of the school.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, §§ 20901–20904, 20921–20924, 20941–20949, 20971–20973).
——— (*Deaf*).—Provides for the maintenance of the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley. Every deaf person resident of the State, of suitable age and capacity is entitled to an education at this school without charge. Nonresidents may be admitted upon payment of the required fees.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, §§ 20751–20754, 20771–20774, 20791–20799).
Aid to college students; readers for the blind, etc.—Authorizes the employment of readers for blind persons working for a degree, etc., in any university or college in the State, at not to exceed $300 per annum per student.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 16091).

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education—Continued	*Training of teachers.*—Authorizes the State board of education to establish in one or more of the State colleges, courses for the giving of adequate instruction in the best methods of testing sight and hearing of public-school pupils.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 20462).
	——— (*Deaf*).—Authorizes teacher training courses at the California School for the Deaf for instruction to the deaf and hard of hearing.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 20774).
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation.*—Provides for cooperation between the governing bodies of school districts and the bureau of vocational rehabilitation of the State department of education to aid in the coordination of the education of physically handicapped minors with the commercial and industrial pursuits of the community, so as to prepare these minors for employment.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 9605).
	——— (*Federally aided program*).—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Directs the State board of education and the industrial commission to formulate a plan of cooperation. The plan to be operative when approved by the Governor.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 9141–9147).
	Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).—Accepts the amended Federal Rehabilitation Act.	Laws 1945, ch. 196 (Education Code, § 9141).
	Appliances.—Includes in services which may be rendered needy handicapped children the furnishing of appliances and their upkeep, maintenance, care, and transportation.	Codes of California (Deering, 1939), Health and Safety Code, § 251 (i).
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides for medical, etc., services to needy physically handicapped children. These services include expert diagnosis, medical and surgical treatment, hospital care, occupational therapy, etc. Provides for local clinics and conferences. Petition for services must be made to the superior court of the county of residence. Payments are made from a special fund into which is deposited the revenue from a special tax levied for this purpose.	Codes of California (Deering, 1939), Health and Safety Code, § 250–270.
	——— Entitles handicapped children convalescing after treatment in hospitals to use the State convalescent colony.	Codes of California (Deering, 1939), Health and Safety Code, § 24384.

Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Provides for cooperation between the governing bodies of school districts and the bureau of vocational rehabilitation of the State department of education to aid in the coordination of the education of the physically handicapped minors with the commercial and industrial pursuits of the community, so as to prepare these minors for employment.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 9605).
	——— Requires the State department of employment, through the State employment service, to cooperate with local school officials and the State department of education in the placement of physically handicapped individuals.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 9606).
	——— (*Blind*).—Requires that whenever because of expansion, additional personnel are added to the industrial workshops for the blind, at least 50 percent of them must be competent blind persons. Also requires that they shall not be paid less than other employees performing similar work.	Codes of California (Deering, Supp. 1939), Welfare and Institutions Code, § 3302.3.
	——— ——— Authorizes county boards of supervisors to select blind persons with special collegiate training to administer aid to needy blind. Requires at least 50 percent of the special bureaus created in large counties for the administration of aid shall be blind persons.	Laws 1943, ch. 444, § 2.
	——— ——— Provides that blindness shall not disqualify a person from receiving credentials from the State board of education in connection with a teacher training course.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 12044).
	——— ——— Directs that blindness shall not disqualify a person for the position of field worker at the California School for the Blind.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 209241).
	——— ——— Directs that blindness shall not disqualify a person for the position of chief of the division for aid to the blind in the department of social welfare.	Codes of California (Deering, Supp. 1941), Welfare and Institutions Code, § 3076).
	——— ——— Prohibits discrimination against blind persons in appointment for positions of managers of industrial workshops for the blind.	Codes of California (Deering, Supp. 1939), Welfare and Institutions Code, § 3302.5.
	——— (*Deaf*).—Requires the division of labor statistics and law enforcement through the State free employment service to aid the deaf in securing the employment in which they are fitted to engage.	Codes of California (Deering, 1943), Labor Code, § 85.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Allows trainee under the federally aided vocational program to retain instructional supplies and equipment if essential to permit him to enter upon and follow an occupation.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 9144).
	Workshops, etc., for the blind.—Permits the industrial home for the adult blind and the industrial workshops for the blind maintained by the department of institutions to bid on public contracts without furnishing bond.	Codes of California (Deering, 1937), Welfare and Institutions Code, § 3325–3326.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges—Con.	*Workshops, etc., for the blind.*—Establishes the industrial home for the adult blind. Its objects are to instruct the blind in some trade which will contribute to their support; to provide a working home for the adult blind, who after learning a trade desire to remain at the home as workman. Sets up certain requirements for admission. Permits the receiving of aged and enfeebled blind in the home provided the interest of the home does not suffer. Authorizes the letting out of work to blind persons in their own residences. Permits the department of institutions to pay liberal prices for this piecework.	Codes of California (Deering, 1937), (Deering, Supps. 1939, 1941), Welfare and Institutions Code, § 3250–3261, as amended; Laws 1943, chs. 39, 40.
	——— Authorizes the department of institutions to establish in any suitable city, salesrooms and industrial workshops for the instruction of the blind to enable them to contribute to their own support.	Codes of California (Deering, 1947) (Deering, Supp. 1939), Welfare and Iustitutions Code, §§ 3300–3305, 3302, 3–3304.5, as amended; Laws 1943, chs. 39, 41, 42.
	Concessions in public buildings.—Authorizes the construction, etc., of vending stands in State and municipally owned public buildings and provides for their operation by licensed blind persons.	Laws 1945, ch. 524.
	Civil service.—Prohibits discriminations against blind persons in civil-service appointments unless normal eyesight is absolutely essential to the position.	Gen. Laws (Deering, Supp. 1939), Act 1404, § 201.1.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Authorizes the legislature to grant aid to needy blind persons not inmates of any institution supported in whole or in part by the State or any of its political subdivisions.	Const., art. IV, § 22.
	——— Provides for State aid to needy resident blind persons, 16 years of age or over, unable to support themselves. Makes $50 a month the maximum amount payable. Specifies certain requirements as to residence, etc. Accepts aid from the Federal Government. Treatment and operations for the prevention of blindness or the restoration of sight are available to recipients of aid.	Codes of California (Deering, 1937) (Deering, Supps. 1939, 1941), Welfare and Institutions Code, § 3000–3092, as amended; Laws 1943, chs. 442, § 1, 444, § 2, 682, 702, § 2, 723, 728, § 3, 770, § 3; Laws 1945, chs. 296, 298, 523, 634.

	Aid to blind.—Provides aid to partially self-supporting blind persons. The purpose is to encourage residents of the State to enlarge their economic opportunities so they can become self-supporting. Payments may be as high as $600 per annum to each individual, both State and county making appropriations. Sets up certain resident requirements. Applicants must be at least 16 years old.	Codes of California (Deering, Supp. 1941), Welfare and Institutions Code, §§ 3400–3407, 3420–3421, 3430, 3450, 3460–3462, 3470–3474, 3480–3482, as amended; Laws 1943, chs. 442, 443, 445, 702, § 3, 728, § 4; Laws 1945, chs. 268, 269, 297, 483, 522, 770.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*White canes for blind.*—Use of white canes by other than blind persons prohibited. Requires pedestrians and persons operating vehicles to take precautions to avoid accident or injury to blind persons using these canes.	General Laws (Deering, 1937), Act 776.
	Transportation aids.—Grants free transportation on all streetcars to blind persons and permits them to travel on all other common carriers within the State for one-half the current fare, and, when accompanied by a guide, the combined fares may be fixed at not to exceed the current fare for an individual.	General Laws (Deering, 1937), Act 6386, § 17.
	——— Exempts from registration and from requirement for operator's or chauffeur's license, self-propelled wheel chair or invalid tricycle.	Codes of California (Deering, 1943) Vehicle Code, §§ 142, 251.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides that educational requirements are inapplicable to voters if the lack thereof is due to physical disability.	Const., art. II, § 1.
	——— Provides voting assistance to a person who by reason of physical disability is unable to mark his ballot. He may either select two persons to help him or may ask the assistance of two of the officers of the election, of different political parties. Permits persons unable because of physical disability to go to polling places to use absentee ballots.	Codes of California (Deering, 1939), Elections Code, §§ 5721, 5931, as amended, Law 1945, ch. 272.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor-vehicle operators.*—Provides that a motor-vehicle operator's or chauffeur's license shall not be issued to any person who is unable to operate a motor vehicle safely because of a physical defect. Directs that the examination of an applicant for a license shall include a test of his hearing and eyesight.	Codes of California (Deering, 1943), Vehicle Code, §§ 268, 269.
	Civil service.—Prohibits discriminations against blind persons in civil-service appointments, unless normal eyesight is absolutely essential to the position.	Laws 1939, ch. 139.
	Teachers.—Provides that blindness shall not disqualify a person from receiving credentials from the State board of education in connection with a teacher-training course.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 12044).

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.—Con.	*Work with the blind.*—Directs that blindness shall not disqualify a person for the position of field worker at the California School for the Blind.	Laws 1943, ch. 71 (Education Code, § 209241).
	——— Directs that blindness shall not disqualify a person for the position of chief of the division for aid to the blind in the department of social welfare.	Codes of California (Deering, Supp. 1941), Welfare and Institutions Code, § 3076.
	——— Prohibits discrimination against blind persons in appointment for positions of managers of industrial workshops for the blind.	Codes of California (Deering, Supp. 1939), Welfare and Institutions Code, § 3302.5.

COLORADO [1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires secretaries of school districts to report annually to the county superintendent of schools the name and post-office address of each blind and deaf-mute person between the ages of 4 and 22 years residing in the district.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, 1935), ch. 146, § 111.
	——— Requires county superintendents of schools to report annually to the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind the name, age, and address of blind or deaf persons of suitable age, for admission to the school, including such persons as may be too deaf or blind to acquire an education in the common school.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, 1935), ch. 22, § 33.
	Examinations.—Provides for testing the sight and hearing of children in the public schools during the first month of each school year by teachers and principals through the use of test cards, etc., furnished by the State superintendent of public instruction. Requires the giving of notice to the parents or guardian respecting any defectiveness found in a child, and provides for treatment of the child by the county physician when the parents or guardian lack the necessary funds for this purpose.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, 1935), ch. 146, § 304–305.

[1] The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

	Prevention.—Requires the physician, nurse, midwife, or other person in attendance at the birth of an infant to use an approved prophylactic solution for the prevention of infantile blindness. Requires midwives, etc., to report to some competent practicing physician cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, Supp. 1941), ch. 22, § 69–73.
Education	*General.*—Requires that institutions for the benefit of the blind, deaf, and mute shall be established and supported by the State, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.	Constitution, art. VIII, § 1.
	——— Provides for educational services for those physically handicapped persons between the ages of 6 and 21 for whom the regular public-school facilities are inadequate or not available. Provides for cooperation with the United States.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, Supp. 1941), ch. 146, § 305 (1).
	Compulsory education.—Requires every parent or guardian or other person residing in the State having the custody or supervision of any deaf or blind child between the ages of 6 and 16 years, inclusive, to cause the child to attend some public or private school in the State wherein deaf or blind children are taught for the full school term each year until the child reaches the age of 17.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, 1935), ch. 146, §§ 281–284.
	Transportation.—Provides that educational services for physically handicapped children shall include the cost of transporting such physically handicapped children to and from school.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, Supp. 1941), ch. 146, § 305 (1).
	State schools (institutional instruction), etc.—Declares the Colorado School for Deaf and Blind to be a State institution, and its management subject to the control of the State, under the provisions of the constitution and such laws and regulations as the general assembly may provide.	Constitution, art. VIII, § 5.
	——— Provides for the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind. Every blind, deaf, or mute citizen of the State, of sound mind, over 6 and under 21 years of age is entitled to receive an education in this institution at the expense of the State.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, 1935), ch. 22, §§ 13–36.
	State schools (institutional instruction), etc.—Authorizes the superintendent of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind to expend money for the educational training of deaf-blind students in institutions located outside the State, or to employ a home teacher for this purpose.	Laws 1943, ch. 92.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

COLORADO—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Aid to college students, readers for the blind, etc.*—Provides State aid not exceeding $400 per year to defray the expense of employing a reader for any blind graduate of the State school for the deaf and blind, resident of the State, and working for a degree in any institution for higher education or conservatory of music approved by the board of trustees of the State school for the deaf and blind.	Laws 1943, ch. 33.
	——— Provides State aid not exceeding $200 per year to defray the expenses of any deaf graduate of the State school for the deaf and blind, resident of the State, and taking a collegiate course of instruction at Gallaudet College in Washington, D. C.	Laws 1943, ch. 33.
	Training of teachers.—Provides for the training of teachers for physically handicapped children.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, Supp. 1941), ch. 146, § 305 (1).
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Constitutes the State board of agriculture, the State board for vocational education, to cooperate with the United States.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, 1935), ch. 172, §§ 4–9.
	——— Authorizes the State board of industries for the blind to acquire and operate shops or plants for the education, training, and employment of blind persons.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, Supp. 1941), ch. 22, § 11 (7).
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Sale of products.*—Authorizes the State board of industries for the blind to provide for the purchase and sale of materials, goods, and products in connection with workshops for the blind.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, Supp. 1941), ch. 22, § 11 (7).
	Workshops for the blind.—Authorizes the State board of industries for the blind to acquire and operate shops or plants for the education, training, and employment of blind persons.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, Supp. 1941), ch. 22, § 11 (7).
	Concessions in public buildings.—Authorizes the State board of industries for the blind to provide for the selection and licensing of blind operators of stands in public or private buildings, and to cooperate with the United States in the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, Supp. 1941), ch. 22, § 11 (7).

Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. Makes $40 a month the maximum amount payable. Treatment for the prevention of blindness or the restoration of sight is available to recipients of aid.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, 1935) and (Supp. 1941), ch. 22, § 37–68.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Guide dogs for blind.*—Directs that when a blind person is accompanied by a dog which serves as his guide, "neither the blind person nor the dog shall be denied the facilities of any common carrier, nor shall such blind person be denied the immediate custody of the dog while riding upon a common carrier; provided the dog shall be securely muzzled."	Stat. Ann. (Michie, Supp. 1941), ch. 29, § 21 (1).
	Voting assistance, etc.—A voter who by reason of physical disability is unable to prepare his ballot may be assisted by any two of the election judges or clerks who are of different political parties.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, 1935), ch. 59, § 231.
	———A voter who by reason of blindness or other physical disability is unable to prepare his ballot may be assisted by any one of the election judges or clerks, or at his option, any elector of the precinct selected by him.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, 1935), ch. 59, § 232.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor vehicle operators.*—Provides that the required examination for an operator's or chauffeur's license shall include, in addition to a test of the applicant's eyesight, such physical examination as the motor vehicle department finds necessary to determine the applicant's fitness to operate a motor vehicle safely upon the highways.	Stat. Ann. (Michie, 1935), ch. 16, § 131.

CONNECTICUT[1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Authorizes the Board of Education for the Blind to prepare and maintain a register of the blind, describing their condition, cause of blindness and capacity for education and industrial training.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 1046.
	——— Directs the State board of education to provide for the enumeration and reporting of children who are crippled or otherwise physically disabled.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1943), § 192g.

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Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

CONNECTICUT—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires physicians, nurses, etc., who have professional knowledge that any child under 5 years of age has any physical defect, to report by mail to the State department of health within 48 hours after acquiring such knowledge, giving name and address of child and parents, nature of the defect, etc.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1943), § 504g.
	——— Requires each institution supported by the State to report to the State department of health the name and address of each child under 21 years of age who is physically handicapped for whom application is made for admission, whether the child be admitted or rejected.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1939), § 602e.
	——— Provides that each school physician required to send notice of a defect to a parent or guardian of any child shall, in the case of a child whose progress may be materially affected by the defect, send a like notice to the State board of education, with the name and address of the child, the nature of the defect and the disposition of the case.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1935), § 264c.
	Examinations.—Requires boards of education to cause each child attending the public schools to have a health examination at least once in each 3-year interval to ascertain whether the pupil is suffering from any physical disability tending to prevent him from receiving the full benefit of school work and to ascertain whether such school work should be modified in order to prevent injury to the pupils or to secure for the pupils the best educational results.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1943), § 230g.
	———Directs the State board of education to have prepared suitable test cards and blanks to be used in testing the eyesight of pupils in public schools. Requires the principal of each school to make the examination annually during the fall term and to give written notice to the parent or guardian of each pupil who shall be found to have any defect of vision or disease of the eyes, and to make a report of all such cases to the State board of education.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1935), § 267c.

	Prevention (blind).—Requires the person in attendance at the birth of an infant to use an approved prophylactic solution for the prevention of infantile blindness. Requires professional attendants, etc., to report to local health officer cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1935), § 937c.
	——— Authorizes the board of education of the blind to take such measures in cooperation with other authorities as it may deem advisable for the prevention of blindness or conservation of eyesight.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 1046.
Education	*Compulsory education.*—The board of education of the blind may compel attendance at an institution providing instruction in the case of any person under 18 years of age who is unable to attend and receive instruction in the public schools because of impaired vision.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 1047.
	Special classes in public schools.—Authorizes the board of education in each town to maintain special schools, classes or individual instruction for physically handicapped children over 4 and under 20 years of age. Parents or guardians of seven or more handicapped children may petition for the establishment of a class.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1943), § 195g–203g.
	State schools (institutional instruction), etc.—Provides for the Mystic Oral School for the Deaf, and authorizes the Governor to appoint, for a period of not more than 12 years, any deaf minor domiciled within the State, as a pupil at any institution in the State for the education of the deaf.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 1053–1056, (Supp. 1935), § 348c, (Supp. 1939), § 278e.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (Federally aided program).*—Provides for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. Authorizes the State board of education subject to the general statutes, to receive any Federal funds made available to the State for educational purposes and to expend such funds for the purposes for which they are made available.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1935), § 224c, (Supp. 1939), § 255e, (Supp. 1943), §§ 182g, 216g.
	——— Authorizes the board of education for the blind to contract with institutions, individuals, and mercantile and manufacturing establishments having facilities for the instruction of the blind, for the education, board and keep of blind persons who are legal residents of the State found by the board to be fitted for such instruction.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 1047.
	——— Authorizes the board of education for the blind to provide vocational guidance for adults having seriously defective sight.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 1046.
	——— Any blind person over the age of 18 years aided by the State in the department of industrial training in any institution may receive 3 years' practical instruction in some useful occupation conducive to future self-support.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 1051.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

CONNECTICUT—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Hospital, medical services, etc.*—Authorizes the commissioner of health to provide services for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling. These services include medical and surgical treatment, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1939), § 858e.
	——— Authorizes cities, towns, boroughs, and school districts to transport crippled children and those having defective eyesight to and from their place of residence to places where medical, surgical, or other treatment is to be given.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 464.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Authorizes the board of education of the blind to aid in securing employment for capable blind or partially blind persons in industrial and mercantile establishments and in other positions which offer financial returns. Said board may aid needy blind persons in such way as it shall deem expedient, not to exceed $30 per month per person.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 1048.
	Sale of products.—Establishes a sales and service fund of $3,000 for the board of education of the blind which may be used as a revolving fund for the purchase of supplies for resale and for labor or equipment to provide vending stands and sales and service opportunities for the blind.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1939), § 277e; (Supp. 1943), § 251g.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Blind persons who have been aided by the State in learning a trade, or have received instruction in some useful occupation, may be furnished machinery, tools, and materials to enable them to become self-supporting, not to exceed $200 per person.	Gen. Stat. (1930), §§ 1051–1052.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The maximum amount payable is $40 per month, but permits that amount to be exceeded to make available necessary medical care or hospitalization.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1939), § 617e; (Supp. 1943), § 390g.

Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.*—Property to the amount of $3,000 belonging to, or held in trust for, any blind person, resident of the State, and in needy circumstances, is exempt from property taxes.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 1163 (17); (Supp. 1939), § 331e.
	——— A license and tag for a seeing-eye dog may be obtained for 25 cents. No additional fee shall be required.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1939), § 1121e.
	——— A blind resident shall not be required to procure a license to sell his own work.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 2928.
	——— Exempts the Connecticut Institute and Industrial Home for the Blind from procuring a license to sell articles made in furtherance of its purpose to instruct or employ the blind.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 1050.
	Guide dogs for blind.—A blind person traveling by train may keep his seeing-eye dog with him in any coach or pullman car, provided the dog is in the direct custody of the blind person and is properly muzzled.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1943), § 599g.
	White canes for blind.—Use of white canes by other than blind persons prohibited. Requires persons operating vehicles to take precautions to avoid accident or injury to blind persons using these canes.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1939), § 1446e.
	Voting assistance, etc.—A person who by reason of physical disability is unable to register his vote upon a voting machine may be assisted by 2 election officials of opposite parties.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 732.
	——— A person otherwise qualified as an elector shall not be held ineligible because of blindness, but he must meet certain specified requirements.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 560.
	Exclusion from provisions applicable to tramps, vagrants, etc.—Excludes blind persons from statute regulating tramps.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 6263.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Lists among the qualifications of jurors a requirement that there shall be no permanent disability impairing capacity to serve.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1939), § 1402e.
	Motor-vehicle operators.—If any applicant for a motor-vehicle operator's license shall suffer from any physical defect which might affect the operation by him of a motor vehicle, the commissioner may require such applicant to demonstrate personally that notwithstanding such defect, he is a proper person to operate a motor vehicle, and he may further require a certificate of such applicant's condition signed by a medical authority designated by him, which certificate he must treat as confidential.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1941), § 335g; Gen. Stat. (1930), § 1569 (b).
	——— Authorizes the commissioner of motor vehicles to withhold, revoke, etc., any public service motor-vehicle operator's license taking into consideration, among other things, his physical condition.	Gen. Stat. (Supp. 1935), § 560c.
Prohibitions	*Institutions.*—Prohibits the establishment of an asylum for deformed within the limits of a town unless consented to by the town.	Gen. Stat. (1930), § 1905.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped— Continued

DELAWARE [1]

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Provides for the reporting of physically handicapped children to the State board of education. Teachers, etc., in each school district are required to report each year every child between the ages of 6 and 16 years who, because of apparent physical handicap, is not being properly educated or trained.	Laws 1939, ch. 125.
	Examinations.—Requires the State board of education to prescribe rules and regulations governing the protection of health, physical welfare, and physical inspection of public-school children in the State.	Rev. Code (1935), § 2630.
	Prevention.—Requires the physician, midwife, or other person in attendance at the birth of an infant to use the prescribed prophylactic solution for prevention of infantile blindness. Requires midwives, etc., to report to local health officer cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Rev. Code (1935), § 779.
Education	*General.*—Constitutes the judges of the superior court ex officio trustees for deaf, crippled, and blind persons of the State to whom application may be made for the admission of any such persons into any institution or to furnish any such person with private instruction. Provides that admission to an institution or furnishing of a private instructor shall be upon action by the Governor, upon recommendation of the trustees.	Rev. Code (1935), § 3058–3065.
	Compulsory education.—Requires every parent, guardian, or other person having control of a blind child between the ages of 7 and 18 years to cause the child to receive instruction and training adapted for blind persons, for at least 6 months in each year.	Rev. Code (1935), § 3051.
	Special classes.—Requires the State board of education to provide special classes or special facilities wherever possible to meet the needs of children recommended for special training because of physical handicap.	Laws 1939, ch. 125.
	Preschool instruction.—Authorizes the State board of education to provide for the suitable care, maintenance, and instruction of blind babies and blind children too young or too backward to enter schools for the blind.	Laws 1937, ch. 30.

	Teachers, etc.—Appropriates $6,300 to pay the salary of 1 teacher for the hard of hearing, and 1 teacher for speech defectives, both in the city of Wilmington and vicinity, and 1 audiometer technician for the entire State.	Laws 1943, ch. 48.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act.	Laws 1939, ch. 201; Laws 1944, pp. 1–2.
	——— Directs the State commission for the blind to select and appoint a suitable person or persons as instructors of the adult blind.	Rev. Code (1935), § 3049. 3059
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides for a program of services for indigent crippled children. The purpose of such program is to develop, extend, and improve services for locating such children, and to provide medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare.	Laws 1937, ch. 85.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Provides voting assistance to a person who by reason of physical disability is unable to prepare his ballot by permitting such person to bring with him into the election room and booth any elector or 2 electors, if the nature of the disability manifestly requires more than 1.	Rev. Code (1935), § 1828.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides absentee voting for persons who cannot appear at the polls in a general election because of physical disability.	Laws 1943, ch. 118.
	——— Provides that certain educational requirements are inapplicable to voters if the lack thereof is due to physical disability.	Const., Art. V, § 2.
	Exclusion from provisions applicable to vagrants, tramps, etc.—Exempts blind persons from statute regulating vagrants and tramps.	Rev. Code (1935), § 4040.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor-vehicle operators.*—Prohibits issuance of an operator's or chauffeur's license to any person when in the opinion of the motor-vehicle department such person is afflicted with such physical disability as will prevent him from exercising reasonable and ordinary control over a motor vehicle.	Rev. Code (1935), § 5592 (e).
	——— Requires the department of motor vehicles to examine every applicant for an operator's or chauffeur's license as to his physical qualifications to operate a motor vehicle safely.	Rev. Code (1935), § 5597.
	——— Authorizes the department of motor vehicles to suspend the license of any person when it has reason to believe that such person is afflicted with physical disabilities which render it unsafe for him to drive.	Rev. Code (1935), § 5606.

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Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

FLORIDA[1]

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Directs the Florida Council for the Blind to compile and maintain a complete register of the blind in the State, which shall describe the condition, cause of blindness, and capacity for education and industrial training, with such other facts as may seem to be of value.	Stat. (Cum. Supp. 1943), § 409.26.
	——— Provides for the preparation of lists of deaf, blind, and crippled children by principals of schools in each county. The lists are prepared at the close of the second week of each school year and are for the use of the State school for the deaf and the blind and the crippled children's commission.	Stat. (1941), § 232.13.
	——— Directs the State crippled children's commission, the State board of health, and the State board of social welfare to have their field workers report to the county superintendent of each county the names of all physically handicapped children in the county whom they believe to be in need of special education services.	Stat. (1941), § 232.38.
	——— Authorizes the Florida Crippled Children's Commission to assist local agencies in making surveys concerning crippled children.	Stat. (1941), § 391.08.
	Examinations.—Requires county boards of education to provide for physical examination of all children of school age in the county, and, insofar as practicable, to arrange and cooperate with other organizations for the prompt treatment of all pupils who are in need of remedial and preventive treatment.	Stat. (1941), § 230.23 (8) (f).
	——— Requires county superintendents of education to recommend plans and supervise arrangements for periodic physical examination of children and to arrange, insofar as practicable, for prompt remedial and preventive treatment.	Stat. (1941), § 230.33 (8) (f).
	——— Requires the State board of education and the State board of health jointly to prescribe uniform rules and regulations, and through their executive officers to arrange for the examination at appropriate intervals of each child attending the public schools of the State for the purpose of discovering, reporting, and promoting treatment of	Stat. (1941), § 232.29–232.32.

	mental and physical defects that require medical or surgical treatment for the proper development of each child.	
	——— Authorizes the Florida Crippled Children's Commission to organize and supervise public diagnostic clinics under approved orthopedic surgeons.	Stat. (1941), § 391.08.
	——— Directs the Florida Council for the Blind to provide for the examination and treatment of the blind or those threatened with blindness.	Stat. (Cum. Supp. 1943), § 409.26.
	Prevention.—Requires the physician, midwife, or other person in attendance at the birth of a child to use the prescribed prophylactic solution for prevention of infantile blindness. Requires nurses, etc., to report to health officer or physician cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Stat. (1941), § 383.04–383.06.
	——— Directs the Florida Council for the Blind to inquire into the cause of blindness and to inaugurate measures for its prevention.	Stat. (Cum. Supp. 1943), § 409.26.
Education	*General.*—Directs the county board of public instruction in each county to provide insofar as practicable such services as may be necessary to assure to physically handicapped children an opportunity to obtain an education at least equal to that commonly provided for normal children.	Stat. (1941), § 230.44.
	General.—Requires each county board of public instruction, in order to participate in the allotment of funds provided for physically handicapped children, to submit to the State superintendent of public instruction a plan outlining its proposed procedure for the provision of special education services for handicapped pupils and prohibits allotment of funds so authorized to any county until the plan has been approved.	Stat. (1941), § 236.61–236.66.
	——— Defines the term "physically handicapped child" as meaning "any child of sound mentality whose bodily functions or members are so impaired as to make him unable to gain an education in the regular classes of the public schools without the provision of special services." The term "special services" may be interpreted to mean "transportation; special teaching in the public school curriculum; corrective teaching, such as lip reading, speech correction, sight conservation, and corrective health habits; the provision of special seats, books, and teaching supplies required for the instruction of handicapped children."	Stat. (1941), § 227.13 (26), (27).

[1]The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

FLORIDA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires that children who are so handicapped by deafness or blindness as to be unable to make satisfactory progress in the public schools shall attend the Florida State School for the Deaf and the Blind or some other institution in which equivalent instruction is offered.	Stat. (1941), § 232.06 (1).
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Requires that institutions for the benefit of the blind and deaf shall be fostered and supported by the State, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.	Constitution, art. XIII, § 1.
	——— Requires the State board of control to provide for the education, care, and maintenance at the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind of persons between the ages of 6 and 21 years who are blind or deaf or dumb.	Stat. (1941), § 242.33–242.40.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Permits the use of State and county funds, subject to regulations of the State board of public instruction, for the maintenance of physically handicapped persons in training in cases where such persons could not otherwise avail themselves of the services which the national act was designed to provide.	Stat. (1941), § 236.21.
	——— Requires county boards of public instruction to provide for the establishment and maintenance of vocational rehabilitation services for the physically handicapped, consistent with State and Federal laws. Requires county superintendents of public instruction to recommend plans for the establishment and maintenance of these vocational rehabilitation services.	Stat. (1941), §§ 230.23 (6) (i), 15; 230.33 (6) (i), 15.
	——— Provides for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons who are physically incapable of earning a livelihood but whose disabilities appear to be amenable to treatment or surgery and could be removed or materially diminished to the extent that such persons would be physically able to engage in remunerative employment.	Stat. (Cum. Supp. 1943), § 242.50.

	——— Requires the Florida Council for the Blind to teach blind persons trades and occupations within their capacities.	Stat. (Cum. Supp. 1943), § 409.26.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides for a State commission for crippled children which is directed to select and designate approved orthopedic centers in various parts of the State so as to serve most economically and efficiently the crippled children who may need care and treatment. The commission may pay reasonable costs to such centers for the surgical or medical care or treatment of children placed therein by the commission and may employ orthopedic surgeons, physicians, nurses, and other help necessary to carry out its functions.	Stat. (1941), § 391.01–391.10.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Directs the Florida Council for the Blind to assist blind persons in finding employment.	Stat. (Cum. Supp. 1943), § 409.26.
	Sale of products.—Requires the Florida Council for the Blind to assist blind persons in the marketing of products produced in home industries.	Stat. (Cum. Supp. 1943), § 409.26.
	Workshops for the blind.—Authorizes the Florida Council for the Blind to establish one or more training schools and workshops for the employment of suitable blind persons.	Stat. (Cum. Supp. 1943), § 409.26.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. Makes $40 a month the maximum amount payable.	Stat. (1941), § 409.17.
	——— Provides for aid to needy resident blind persons by boards of county commissioners. The maximum amount payable is $180 per annum. Specifies that such relief shall be in place of all other relief of a public nature. Authorizes boards of county commissioners to expend for purposes of surgical operations or medical treatment of blind persons all or any portion of the relief which such board may award to such blind person for 1 year.	Stat. (1941), § 413.01–413.06.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.*—Property to the value of $500 of every bona fide resident who has lost a limb or been disabled in war or by misfortune is exempt from taxation.	Stat. (Cum. Supp. 1943), § 192.06 (7); Const. Art. IX, § 9.
	——— Permits all confirmed cripples, deaf and dumb persons, or invalids physically incapable of manual labor, with not more than 1 employee or helper, who use their own capital only, not in excess of $500, to engage in business in the counties in which they live without payment of the occupational license tax.	Stat. (1941), § 205.15.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

FLORIDA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—A person who by reason of blindness or the loss of the use of a hand or hands is unable to prepare his ballot may be assisted by the inspectors of election.	Stat. (1941), § 99.30.
	——— A person who by reason of blindness is unable to mark his ballot or use a voting machine may be assisted by some person of his own selection.	Stat. (1941), § 99.56.
	Social activities.—Requires the Florida Council for the Blind to provide special services and benefits for the blind for developing their social life through community activities and recreational facilities.	Stat. (Cum. Supp. 1943), § 409.26.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Exempts from jury duty all persons subject to any bodily infirmity amounting to disability.	Stat. (1941), § 40.08 (1).
	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits issuance of an operator's or chauffeur's license to any person when the director of the department of public safety has good cause to believe that the operation of a motor vehicle on the highways by such person would be detrimental to public safety or welfare.	Stat. (Cum. Supp. 1943), § 322.05 (7).
	——— A school bus driver must have good vision and hearing and must pass a physical examination not more than 3 months prior to employment each school year.	Stat. (1941), §§ 234.05, 234.15; (Cum. Supp. 1943), § 234.14.

GEORGIA

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the tax receiver of each county to obtain statistics concerning blind persons between the ages of 7 and 25 years. These data are examined by the ordinary of each county for mistakes and then sent to the office of the comptroller general.	Code (1933), § 35–708.

	Prevention.—Requires the person in attendance at the birth of an infant to use the prescribed prophylactic solution for prevention of infantile blindness. Requires nurses, etc., to report to the health officer or physician cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Code (1933), § 88–420–§ 88–421.
	——— Directs the State department of public welfare to initiate or cooperate with other agencies in developing measures for the prevention of blindness, and the restoration of eyesight.	Laws 1937, p. 572, § 5 (j).
Education	*Special classes in public schools, transportation, home service.*—Authorizes the State board of education, in cooperation with, or independently of, local units of administration, to establish and maintain courses, classes, and schools for the correction of speech by oral methods of those who are deaf or who have defective hearing or speech.	Laws 1945, p. 312.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides that any indigent blind person between the ages of 7 and 25 years who has been a resident of the State for 2 years shall be received into the academy for the blind and supported and educated gratuitously to the extent the funds shall permit.	Code (1933), § 35–701–§ 35–707.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides that all persons between the ages of 7 and 25 years who are too deaf to be educated in the common schools shall be entitled to admission to the Georgia School for the Deaf, free of cost, for not to exceed 12 school terms.	Code (1933), § 35–805–§ 35–808.
	Training of teachers.—The board of control of the State school for the deaf may select some educated young men who may desire to learn the mute sign language, upon the condition that they will obligate themselves to teach in the institution as many years as may be agreed upon by the board at the time of their entrance.	Code (1933), § 35–809.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Designates the board of education as the State board to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.	Code (1933), § 32–2301–§ 32–2305.
	——— Requires the State department of public welfare to initiate or cooperate with other agencies in developing measures for the vocational adjustment of blind persons, including instruction of the adult blind in their homes.	Laws 1937, p. 572, § 5 (j).
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides for a program of services for crippled children. The purpose of such program shall be to develop, extend, and improve services for locating such children and to provide medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care and facilities for diagnosing, hospitalization, and aftercare.	Laws 1937, p. 370–371.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

GEORGIA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the State department of public welfare to initiate or cooperate with other agencies in developing measures for the vocational adjustment of blind persons, including employment in regular industries, independent business, sheltered workshops or home industry and the instruction of the adult blind in their homes.	Laws 1937, p. 572, § 5 (j).
	Workshops for the blind.—Provides for a factory to produce such supplies used by the State and its political subdivisions as may be successfully manufactured by the blind and persons of substandard vision.	Laws 1937, pp. 579–583.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The amount received by each individual is to be sufficient, when added to his other income and support, to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. Treatment for the prevention of blindness or the restoration of sight is available to recipients of aid.	Laws 1937, pp. 568–579.
	——— Authorizes county tax levies for payment of assistance to the needy blind, constitutional amendment (ratified June 8, 1937).	Laws 1937, pp. 1124–1126.
	——— Authorizes State tax levies for the payment of assistance to the needy blind, constitutional amendment (ratified June 8, 1937).	Laws 1937, pp. 1126–1128.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.*—Permits blind residents to peddle or conduct business in any town, city, county, or counties without license for the privilege of so doing.	Code (1933), § 84–2011.
	——— A license is not required for a place of business owned solely by a blind person and employing not more than 1 seeing assistant in the manufacture or renovation of mattresses.	Laws 1937, p. 721, § 3.
	Voting assistance, etc.—A person who by reason of blindness or the loss of the use of his hands or other physical infirmity is unable to prepare his ballot may have the assistance of any 2 managers of the election, or he may select any freeholder of his choice for this purpose.	Laws 1943, pp. 290–291.

	Guardianship.—The ordinaries of the several counties may appoint guardians for deaf and dumb persons when incapable of managing their estates.	Code (1933), § 49–601.
	Making of will.—A person who is deaf, dumb, and blind may make a will, provided both the interpreter and the scrivener are attesting witnesses thereto and are examined upon the petition for probate of the will.	Code (1933), § 113–207.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor vehicle operators.*—Prohibits issuance of an operator's or chauffeur's license to any person who by reason of physical disability is unable to operate a motor vehicle safely on the public highways. Any license granted without knowledge of such disability must be immediately revoked.	Laws 1937, p. 343.
	——— Requires physical examination of all drivers of passenger-carrying busses or trucks.	Code (1933), § 68–706.
	Road work.—Persons who have lost an arm or a leg are not subject to work on the public roads.	Code (1933), § 95–401.

HAWAII[1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the department of public welfare to maintain a complete register of the blind in the Territory which shall describe the condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training and such other facts as may seem to be of value regarding each blind person.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 4857.
	Examinations.—Authorizes the department of public welfare to arrange for the examination of the eyes of the individual blind or partially sighted persons and to provide medical and surgical treatment of such persons if they can be benefited thereby.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 4858.
	——— Directs the department of public welfare to conduct or supervise such vision-testing activities in public and private schools as it deems advisable to determine those children who have defective vision, and to make recommendations for the conservation or correction of their vision.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 4862.

[1] The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

HAWAII—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Prevention.*—Directs the department of public welfare to conduct classes and lectures in sight conservation and prevention of blindness for teachers and public health nurses and others engaged in like work, and to cooperate with public and private organizations and societies in an effort to educate the public in the importance of sight conservation.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 4862.
	Prevention.—Requires the department of public welfare to register cases of persons whose eyesight is seriously defective or who are likely to become visually handicapped or blind, and take such measures in cooperation with other authorities, as it may deem advisable for the prevention of blindness or conservation of eyesight.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 4857.
	——— Directs the department of public welfare to make investigation of the causes of blindness, to learn what proportion of the cases are preventable and to inaugurate and cooperate in any such preventive measures as may seem advisable for the Territory.	Rev. Laws (1945) § 4858.
	——— Authorizes the department of public welfare to accept and expend or distribute donations, eyeglasses and other services for sight conservation and for assistance to the blind.	Rev. Laws (1945) § 4862.
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires every parent or guardian of a child between the ages of 6 and 18 years who is defective in sight or hearing to the extent of being unable to acquire an education in the public schools to send the child to the Territorial school for deaf and blind for a period corresponidng to the regular school year.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 1830 (11).
	Board and transportation.—Authorizes the superintendent of public instruction to negotiate with private institutions or private families at not to exceed $20 per month per child for accommodations for crippled children attending public schools, and to provide for the transportation of such crippled children to and from such public schools.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 1720.

Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (Federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Authorizes the Territorial board for vocational education to cooperate with the Federal board for vocational education in administering the act.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 1894–1898.
	——— Directs the department of public welfare to provide instruction for the blind in trades and occupations which may be followed in their homes.	Rev. Laws (1945) § 4859.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Authorizes the department of public welfare to provide or secure medical and surgical treatment of blind or partially sighted persons whenever in its judgment the sight of such person may be benefited thereby.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 4858.
	——— Provides for a program of services for crippled children which includes medical, surgical, corrective and other services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 2101–2106.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Directs the department of public welfare to maintain one or more agencies for employment information and industrial aid, the object of which shall be to aid the blind and those with defective eyesight in finding employment.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 4859.
	Sale of products.—Directs the department of public welfare to assist the blind in whatever manner it may deem advisable in disposing of the products of their home industry.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 4859.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Authorizes the department of public welfare to aid blind persons to become self-supporting by furnishing them with materials, machinery, and other facilities.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 4860.
	Workshops for the blind.—Authorizes the department of public welfare to aid blind persons to become self-supporting by employing them in workshops or in their own homes.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 4860.
	Concessions in public buildings.—Authorizes custodians of public buildings to permit in such buildings the operation of vending stands by blind persons.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 465.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides aid to needy blind persons. Makes $40 a month the maximum amount payable. Specifies certain requirements as to residence, etc.	Rev. Laws (1945), §§ 4848, 4850.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Permits any person who is unable to mark his election ballot by reason of blindness or other physical disability to have the assistance of one of the inspectors of election selected by him.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 225.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

HAWAII—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Social activities.*—Authorizes the department of public welfare to take whatever measures it deems necessary to ameliorate the condition of the blind by promoting visits among them, and by circulating reading matter for their education and recreation.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 4861.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Provides that a person is competent to act as a juror if he is in possession of his natural faculties.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 9791.
	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits issuance of a motor vehicle operator's or chauffeur's license to any person afflicted with a physical disability which, in the opinion of the examiner of chauffeurs, will prevent him from operating a motor vehicle with safety.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 7304 (7).
	——— Requires the examiner of chauffeurs to examine every applicant for an operator's or chauffeur's license, the examination to include a test of the applicant's eyesight and such further physical examination as is found necessary to determine the applicant's fitness to operate a motor vehicle safely.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 7312.
Prohibitions	*Soliciting charity under false representations, etc.*—Prohibits handicapped persons from begging or soliciting alms under guise of sale of merchandise.	Rev. Laws (1945), § 11772.

IDAHO

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the State department of public assistance to maintain a comprehensive and continuing register of the blind in the State.	Laws 1945, ch. 109.
	——— Requires that school-census enumerators shall make a special note of all children between the ages of 6 and 21 who are blind or deaf to the extent that they cannot be properly taught in the public schools, the census to be completed and filed by the first Tuesday in October.	Code Ann. (1932), § 32-605.

	Prevention.—Requires the department of public assistance to provide medical and surgical treatment to restore or conserve the sight of individuals who are unable to procure such services for themselves, and to disseminate information to the general public concerning the prevention of blindness and the conservation of sight.	Laws 1945, ch. 109.
Education	*General.*—Requires that institutions for the benefit of the blind, deaf and dumb shall be established and supported by the State in such manner as may be prescribed by law.	Constitution, art. X, § 1.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Establishes a school for the deaf and the blind children of the State, under the direction of the State board of education. Provides that all children between the ages of 6 and 21 who are too deaf or too blind to be educated in the public schools shall be deemed deaf or blind for the purposes of the act.	Code Ann. (1932), § 32–2901—§ 32–2906.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (Federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Designates the State board for vocational rehabilitation as the agency to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.	Code Ann. (1932), § 32–1801—§ 32–1806.
	——— Empowers the State department of public assistance to initiate and administer services for the blind including medical eye care, instruction in the home, social adjustment and vocational rehabilitation.	Laws 1945, ch. 109.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the State department of public assistance to provide placement services for blind persons.	Laws 1945, ch. 109.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The amount received by each individual is to be sufficient, when added to his other income and support, to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with health and well-being.	Laws 1941, ch. 181; Laws 1945 ch. 110.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, etc.*[1]—	
	White canes for blind.—Use of white canes by other than blind persons prohibited. Requires pedestrians and persons operating vehicles to take precautions to avoid accident or injury to blind persons using these canes.	Code Ann. (Supp. 1940), § 48–516c1—§ 48–516c3.

[1] § 61–105 of the Code (1932), which lists property exempt from taxation, was amended in 1943 by ch. 129 and ch. 131, both approved on March third. Ch. 129 added an amendment exempting property of blind persons to the amount of $1,000 on property not in excess of $5,000. Ch. 131 made an exemption in favor of service-connected disabled veterans of the Second World War, but omitted the exemption in favor of blind persons. Ch. 169, Laws 1945, also amending § 61–105, omits property exemption in favor of blind persons.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

IDAHO—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—A voter who is incapable of marking his ballot due to blindness or physical infirmity may be assisted by any two of the judges, not of the same political party.	Code Ann. (1932), § 33–911.
	——— Authorizes voting by mail in the case of any elector who is unable to go to the voting place because of physical disability or blindness.	Code Ann. (Supp. 1940), § 33–1001.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Provides that a person is competent to act as a juror if he is in possession of his natural faculties.	Laws 1943, ch. 158.
	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits the issuance of a motor vehicle operator's or chauffeur's license to any person when the commissioner of law enforcement has good cause to believe that the operation of a motor vehicle on the highway by such person would be inimical to public safety or welfare.	Code Ann. (Supp. 1940), § 48–3A109.
	——— Provides that the required examination of an applicant for an operator's or chauffeur's license shall include a test of the applicant's eyesight.	Laws 1943, ch. 146.

ILLINOIS

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Directs the department of public welfare to establish relations with all public and private hospitals in order to receive reports on persons under treatment for any injury or disease that may permanently impair their earning capacity; to arrange with the department of labor to receive reports of all cases of injuries received by employees in the course of employment which may result in permanent disability; and to make a survey to ascertain the number and condition of physically handicapped persons within the State.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 380 (a), (b), (d).

	Examinations.—Requires the commission for handicapped children to promote adequate provisions for medical diagnosis and the treatment of handicapped children in all parts of the State.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23 § 299q (d).
	——— Requires physical examination to be made of all pupils in the public and elementary schools prior to or immediately upon their entrance into the first grade and not less than every fourth year thereafter. Cumulative records of such examinations are kept by the school authorities. Children whose parents object are exempted from these examinations. No mention is made in the law to special tests of sight or hearing of the pupils.	School Code § 27–8 (Laws 1945, p. 1488).
	Prevention (blind).—Requires the physician, midwife or nurse in attendance at the birth of an infant to use an effective prophylactic solution for the prevention of infantile blindness.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 91, § 106–113.
Education	*General.*—Empowers boards of education in cities of over 500,000 population to provide for the establishment, etc., of schools for defective, the blind, the deaf, and the crippled.	School Code, § 34–17 (Laws 1945, p. 1520).
	Compulsory education.—Required every parent or guardian in charge of any deaf, partially deaf, or blind or partially blind child between the ages of 8 and 18 years, so defective as to make it impracticable to have the child educated in public schools, to send the child to some school where special provision is made for the education of the deaf or blind, within the county if possible, if not, to some school in the State.	School Code, § 12–28 (Laws 1945, p. 1414).
	Special classes in public schools, transportation.—Requires the commission for handicapped children to promote special classes and competent individual instruction for all types of handicapped children in all parts of the State.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 299q (c).
	——— Empowers the directors of school districts having a population of fewer than 1,000 inhabitants to establish classes of one or more pupils for the instruction of crippled children between the ages of 5 and 21 years; also to establish classes for the instruction of deaf children over 3 and under 21 years of age.	School Code §§ 6–47, 6–48 (Laws 1945, p. 1368).
	——— Authorizes school boards of any school district to establish and maintain classes or schools for the instruction of physically handicapped children (blind and deaf children included) between the ages of 3 and 21 years, when it is impossible for them to benefit from normal classroom programs.	School Code, § 12–20 (Laws 1945, p. 1410, as amended, p. 1596).
	——— Directs the department of public welfare to establish and maintain services and facilities, including a hospital-school, for the care and education of physically handicapped children.	Laws 1945, p. 418.

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Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

ILLINOIS—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*State schools (institutional instruction).*—Provides for the Illinois School for the Deaf, and School for the Blind with the department of public welfare the administrative agency. Requires these institutions to fit the persons admitted to earn their livelihood, if possible. Nonresidents of the State may be admitted upon payment of just costs of board, tuition, and treatment.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, §§ 2, 5, 42, 64–65.
	Aid to college students, readers for blind, etc.—Creates a board of education for the blind and deaf and dumb and directs it to furnish financial assistance to deserving blind and for deaf students who have been residents of the State for 4 years immediately preceding their application for assistance, and who are regularly enrolled in a college or professional or vocational school. Amount of aid to be granted is limited to $300 per year except that when the board decides additional assistance is justified, the amount may be increased to $500 per year.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 38a–38b.
	Training of teachers.—Requires the commission for handicapped children to arrange for the special training of teachers for all types of handicapped children. Directs that no person may be employed to teach any class in a school established by a school board for physically handicapped children unless he possesses a valid teacher's certificate and such special training as the superintendent of public instruction may require.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 299q (c); School Code, § 12–23 (Laws 1945, p. 1411, as amended, p. p. 1597).
	——— *(Deaf).*—Directs that no person may be employed to teach the deaf who shall not have received instruction in the methods of teaching the deaf for a term of not less than 1 year.	School Code, § 6–48 (Laws 1945, p. 1368).
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*General.*—Provides for a commission for handicapped children. Includes in the term "physically handicapped children" all persons under 18 years of age who by reason of physical defects require special medical care, education and social service. The commission is directed among other things to promote and coordinate private and public efforts for the care, treatment, etc., of handicapped	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 299n–299q.

children, promote adequate provisions for medical diagnosis and treatment, promote vocational guidance, training, etc.

General.—Requires the department of public welfare to direct the rehabilitation of every physically handicapped person 16 years of age or over residing in the State for 1 year or more. Defines a physically handicapped person to mean one incapacitated for remunerative occupation, regardless of the manner in which his disability was acquired, and "rehabilitation" to mean rendering a person fit to engage in a remunerative occupation. The provisions are not to apply to deaf or blind persons under the care of the State or to persons not susceptible of rehabilitation. — Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 379–382.

Vocational rehabilitation.—Requires the department of public welfare to establish and operate in one of the large cities of the State a school of rehabilitation and to establish and operate branches of the school at such other places as may in its judgment be necessary. Authorizes the department to arrange with State and local school authorities, with any educational institution and with any public or private organization or commercial, industrial or agricultural establishment for training courses in selected occupations for physically handicapped persons registered with the department. — Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 380 (g).

——— (*Federally aided program*).—Accepts the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Empowers the state board for vocational education to cooperate with the Federal board in carrying out the National Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Designates the board of vocational education as the administrative agency. — Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 383–388a.

——— (*Deaf*).—Requires the board of vocational rehabilitation to advise and counsel deaf persons who request assistance in the selection of a suitable occupation, securing vocational training or obtaining employment. Authorizes the employment at the State capital, and in each city, village, or incorporated town having 500,000 inhabitants of a competent person who possesses the capacity to converse with deaf persons in the sign language to furnish the requested advice and counsel. — Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 385 (f).

Vocational rehabilitation.—Directs that occupational and related training be provided in connection with a hospital-school for handicapped children to be established by the department of public welfare. — Laws 1945, p. 418.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

ILLINOIS—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation; training, etc.	*Hospital, medical services, etc.*—Directs that nursing and medical care be provided in connection with the hospital-school for handicapped children noted above.	Laws 1945, p. 418.
	——— Provides for the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago at which resident indigent patients suffering from diseases of the eye or ear are given gratuitous board and medical and surgical treatment. Residents of other States may be admitted upon payment of costs.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, §§ 44, 64, 70a–71.
	——— Establishes a surgical institute for children under 16 years of age suffering from physical deformities or injuries of a nature which will likely yield to surgical skill and treatment, and which unless treated will probably make such children public charges. Such services are provided only when the parents or guardian of the child are unable to do so. Children are admitted to the institute on order of the county judge.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 312–321a.
	——— Requires the department of public welfare to arrange for such therapeutic treatment as may be necessary for the rehabilitation of any physically handicapped person registered with the department of public welfare.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 380 (e).
	Appliances, etc.—Requires the department of public welfare to furnish at cost to physically handicapped persons who are registered with the department of public welfare artifical limbs and other orthopedic and prosthetic appliances, to be paid for in easy installments.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 380 (f)
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for the payment of a yearly benefit of $365 to blind adults who have resided in the State for ten consecutive years and in the county for three years immediately prior to making application therefor, the cost to be borne equally by the State and counties. Directs that persons owning property valued in excess of $2,500, or whose income is in excess of $465 in case of a single person, or whose combined annual income is in excess of $1,000 in case of a married person, are not eligible for this pension.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 279–287a.

	——— Provides for aid to needy resident blind persons who have not sufficient income when added to contributions in money, substance, etc., to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. The maximum amount payable is $40 per month, but permits that amount to be exceeded to make available necessary treatment, care, and supplies due to disability or illness. Provides for cooperation with the United States.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 287a1–287a21; Laws 1945, pp. 400–402.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Directs the department of public welfare to cooperate with the department of labor in the placement in remunerative employment of physically handicapped persons registered with the department. Requires the department to conduct surveys of the several industries in the State to ascertain the occupations within each industry in which physically handicapped persons can enter upon remunerative employment, and to determine what changes can be made in industrial operations to facilitate such employment.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 380 (m) (n).
	Sale of products.—Prohibits the sale at retail of any product made by the blind by any nonlicensed person. License fee $2. Requires products made by the blind and imported into the State to have a label or stamp affixed containing the name and address of the manufacturer and the words "made by the blind." Persons who sell products made by the blind to a licensee are required to furnish him with a written statement that such products have been procured for the purpose of retail sale.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 121½, § 197–203.
	——— Directs the department of welfare to aid blind persons in the marketing of their products.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 38.
	Workshops, home instruction, etc., for the blind.—Directs the development of public welfare to instruct adult blind persons in their homes in industrial pursuits and in "developing such occupations as will tend to ameliorate their condition and make them self-supporting."	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 38.
	——— Provides for the Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind. Directs that the welfare of the blind be promoted "by teaching them trades and affording them a home and such employment as best tends to make them self-supporting, using therefor the best means of appliances known."	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 23, § 105.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Guide dogs for blind.*—Directs that when a blind person is accompanied by a dog which serves as his guide, "neither the blind person nor the dog shall be denied the facilities of any common carrier, nor shall such blind person be denied the immediate custody of the dog, while riding on the carrier," provided the dog is muzzled.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 111 2/3, § 40a.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

ILLINOIS—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Provides that any voter who by reason of physical disability is unable to mark his ballot or to use a voting machine in either a primary or a general election may upon request be assisted by two of the election officers of different political parties. Blind persons may be assisted by a friend or relative of their selection.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 46, §§ 7–48, 17–14, 24–9.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury service.*—Requires jurors to be in possession of their natural faculties and not infirm or decrepit.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 78, § 2 (third).
	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits issuance of an operator's license to any person when the secretary of state has good cause to believe that such person by reason of physical disability would not be able to operate a motor vehicle with safety upon the highways. Requires that every application for an operator's license or a temporary instruction permit shall contain questions pertaining to the sufficiency of the applicant's eyesight and to his physical deficiencies, if any. An operator's license may be renewed without examination unless the secretary of state has reason to believe that the licensee is no longer qualified to receive a license.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 95½, §§ 35a (6), 35c, 35h.
Prohibitions	*Soliciting charity under false representations.*—Penalizes solicitations of money, etc., under false representation of deafness, blindness, or other physical defect or infirmity.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 38, § 273.
	Public exhibitions.—Prohibits the public exhibition for pecuniary gain of any person whose deformity is such as to attract public curiosity.	Rev. Stat. (1943), ch. 38, §§ 486, 487.

INDIANA[1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the county auditor to transmit each year to the State board of charities a list of all deaf and dumb, and blind persons in the county with names and post-office address of their parents or guardians as returned to him by the tax assessors. Copies of such lists must be furnished by the board of charities to the superintendents of the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the blind.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 64–607.
	——— Provides for the reporting of visible congenital deformities of infants by requiring the attending physician or midwife to prepare and file with the State department of public welfare a statement setting forth such deformity.	Stat. Ann. (Pocket Supp. 1943), § 52–1258a.
	——— Directs the board of industrial aid for the blind to maintain a complete register of the blind in the State, describing their condition, cause of blindness, capacity for educational and industrial training, together with such other facts as may seem to be of value.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 22–802.
	Examinations.—Permits school trustees and township trustees to institute medical inspection of school children at any time and to require teachers to test the sight and hearing of children under their charge annually.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 28–3601—§ 28–3606.
	Examinations.—Provides for audiometer tests for determining the hearing efficiency of school children in all schools of the State. Records of such tests shall be continuously maintained.	Stat. Ann. (Pocket Supp. 1943), § 28–3514—§ 28–3518.
	——— Provides for physical examination of school children between the ages of 7 and 16 years.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 28–505.
	Prevention.—Requires the physician or midwife in attendance at the birth of an infant to use an effective prophylactic solution for the prevention of infantile blindness, if there is the least reason for suspecting infection in one or both eyes. Requires parents or persons caring for infants to report to health officer cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 35–901—§ 35–905.
	——— Requires the board of industrial aid for the blind to make inquiries concerning the cause of blindness, to learn what proportion of cases are preventable, and to cooperate with the State board of health in adopting and enforcing proper preventive measures.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 22–808.

[1] The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

INDIANA—Continued

Typx of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires the parent or guardian of a blind or deaf child between the ages of 7 and 18 years to cause the child to attend the State school for the blind or deaf during the full scholastic term of the institution.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 28–505.
	Special classes in public schools.—Authorizes school boards of cities, towns, and townships, singly or jointly, to organize special classes for children who, on account of physical disability, cannot be taught advantageously in the regular classes, wherever 10 or more children of any special type are found within any such school corporation who will profit by special instruction.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 28–3501—§ 28–3509.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Requires the general assembly to provide by law for the support of institutions for education of the deaf and dumb, and the blind.	Constitution, art. IX § 1.
	Aid to college students, readers, for the blind, etc.—Blind students at Indiana University, Purdue University, or Indiana State Normal School may have the assistance of readers for at least 3 hours per day.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 28–5701.
	Lip reading.—Requires school trustees and commissioners to provide courses in lip reading for hard of hearing students.	Stat. Ann. (Pocket Supp. 1943), § 28–3515.
	Training of teachers.—Requires that training courses for teachers of the hard of hearing shall be prescribed by the proper authorities in all State teachers colleges.	Stat. Ann. (Pocket Supp. 1943), § 28–3515.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Designates the State board for vocational rehabilitation as the State agency to cooperate with the Federal board for vocational education.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 28–4920—§ 28–4925.
	——— Directs the board of industrial aid for the blind to teach blind persons, industries which may be followed in their homes and to provide such means for the development thereof as may seem to be expedient.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 22–803.

	——— Empowers the board of industrial aid for the blind to establish schools for industrial training of the adult blind.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 22–804.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides that the State department of public welfare shall administer funds for services to crippled children. Such services include medical, surgical, corrective and other services, and care and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and after care.	Stat. Ann. (Pocket Supp. 1943), § 52–1255—§ 52–1258.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Establishes the Northern Indiana Children's Hospital for the care and treatment and rehabilitation of crippled children, including children afflicted with infantile paralysis.	Laws 1943, ch. 279.
	——— Provides that any crippled child over 16 years of age and under 21 years of age may, under regulations of the department of public welfare, be placed in any hospital operated by the trustees of Indiana University for the care and treatment of crippled children.	Stat. Ann. (Pocket Supp. 1940), § 28–5422.
	Appliances, etc.—Requires school trustees and commissioners to provide approved mechanical auditory devices to aid hard of hearing students.	Stat. Ann. (Pocket Supp. 1943), § 28–3515.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Creates a placement agency for handicapped persons which is required to make a canvass of industries and businesses for positions wherein handicapped persons may be employed, to assist handicapped persons to obtain gainful employment, and supervise by inspection at least once each month the work of such person for a period of 1 year.	Laws 1943, ch. 167.
	——— Requires the board of industrial aid for the blind to act as a bureau of information and industrial aid, the object of which is to aid the blind in finding employment.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 22–803.
	Sale of products.—Directs the board of industrial aid for the blind to provide such means for the marketing of products of home industries as may seem to be expedient.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 22–803.
	Workshops for the blind.—Empowers the board of industrial aid for the blind to establish workshops for the employment of suitable blind persons, and to devise means for the sale and distribution of the products thereof.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 22–804.
	Concessions in public buildings, etc.—Authorizes the department of public welfare to issue licenses to blind persons to operate vending and concession stands in public buildings.	Stat. Ann. (Pocket Supp. 1943), § 52–1701—§ 52–1708.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

INDIANA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The maximum amount payable is $40 per month, but permits that amount to be exceeded to make available necessary medical care. Treatment to prevent blindness or to restore eyesight is available to recipients of aid.	Stat. Ann. (Pocket Supp. 1943), § 52–1221—§ 52–1239.
	——— Authorizes boards of county commissioners to provide for the payment of an allowance to indigent blind persons so as to prevent such persons from being separated from their families by being placed in the county poorhouse.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 26–1202.
Miscellaneous benfits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.*—A blind person owning real estate which is used and occupied exclusively for his residence and whose net income does not exceed his exemption under the Federal income tax law is allowed a deduction of $1,000 from assessed valuation for purposes of taxation.	Stat. Ann. (Pocket Supp. 1943), § 64–226.
	Guide dogs for blind.—A blind person accompanied by a seeing-eye dog is entitled to equal accommodations of public conveyances and places of public accommodation subject to conditions applicable to other persons, provided the dog is safely muzzled.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, Supp. 1940), §§ 16–212, 16–213.
	White canes for blind.—Use of white canes by other than blind persons prohibited. Requires pedestrians and persons operating vehicles to take precautions to avoid accident or injury to blind persons using these canes.	Laws 1941, ch. 65.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides voting assistance for a person who is unable to mark his ballot because of blindness or other physical disability. At the request of the voter, any 2 of the judges of election not of the same political party may prepare the ballot for him.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 33–911.
	Books for the blind.—Authorizes the board of industrial aid for the blind to cooperate with the State library in facilitating the circulation of books for the blind.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 22–805.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Permits challenge on ground that from defective sight or hearing a person called would be unable to comprehend the evidence and the instructions of the court.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 9–1504.

	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits issuance of license to operate a motor vehicle to any person who in the opinion of the department of registration, regulation, and licensing of motor vehicles is suffering from such physical disability as will serve to prevent him from exercising reasonable and ordinary control over the vehicle.	Stat. Ann. (1940 replacement volume), § 47–436 (e).
	——— Requires an applicant for a public-passenger chauffeur's license to pass a physical examination by a duly licensed and practicing physician of the State.	Stat. Ann. (1940 replacement volume), § 47–438 (e).
	——— Permits the commissioner of motor vehicles to suspend, revoke, or deny a license upon a charge that a person is afflicted with physical disabilities rendering it unsafe for such a person to drive. A hearing on any such charge is required.	Stat. Ann. (1940 replacement volume) § 47–452 (a) (3).
	Railroad employees.—Lists among the required qualifications of engineers, firemen, engine foremen or hostlers, engine watchers, or trainmen the ability to hear and understand the English language, and hear and see the necessary traffic signals.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), § 55–1319.
Prohibitions	*Soliciting charity under false representations.*—Penalizes solicitations of money, etc., under false representation of physical defect or infirmity.	Stat. Ann. (Burns, 1933), §10–2111.

IOWA

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires each subdirector of a school district, in each even-numbered year, to make a list on blanks prepared for that purpose by 1 superintendent of public instruction, showing the name, age, and address of blind persons without regard to age, and like data for deaf persons under the age of 35 years, also the name, sex, age, and disability of every physically handicapped person of school age.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 4235.
	——— Makes requirements of secretaries of local school boards similar to those affecting subdirector of school district as noted above.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 4312–4313.
	——— Requires county superintendents of schools to report each year to the State school for the blind and the deaf the name, age, residence, etc., of blind and deaf persons who are unable to acquire an education in the common schools. Deaf persons under the age of 35 years are to be included in the report, and blind persons are to be included without regard to age.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 4106 (13).
	——— Requires the commission for the blind to prepare and maintain a complete register of the blind of the State which shall describe the condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training, and such other facts as may seem of value.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 1541.6.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

IOWA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires tax assessors at the time of making assessments to record for the State board of education the names, ages, addresses, etc., of all deaf or blind persons within the assessment district.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 4426.
	Prevention.—Requires the physician in attendance at the birth of an infant to use the approved prophylactic solution for prevention of infantile blindness. Requires persons having care of infants to report to local board cases of infants under 6 months having inflamed eyes.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 2313–2315.
	——— Requires the commission for the blind to make inquiries concerning the causes of blindness to ascertain what portion of such cases are preventable, and to cooperate with the other organized agents of the State in the adoption and enforcement of proper preventive measures.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 1541.6.
Education	*General.*—Creates a division of special education within the State department of public instruction to enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for handicapped children, and provides for payments from State funds of the excess cost of maintaining and operating such classes and schools.	Laws 1945, ch. 131.
	Compulsory education.—Blind or deaf children over 7 and under 19 years of age who are unable to obtain an education in the common schools are required to attend the State school for the blind, or the deaf, during the scholastic year.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 4427.
	——— Requires the parents or guardian of a handicapped child to enroll the child in such special classes or instruction as may be established by the school district.	Laws 1945, ch. 131.
	Special classes in public schools; transportation, home service.—Authorizes any school corporation within the State having residing therein deaf children of school age to provide 1 or more special instructors for such children, the instruction given to be substantially equivalent to that given other children of corresponding age in the graded schools.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 4348–4352.

	——— Provides that the board of directors of any school district may provide transportation and may establish and organize 1 or more suitable special classes, or provide for instruction in regular classes or in the home, and may provide special facilities and equipment for special classes and special schools or home instruction as a part of the school system for handicapped children as required for their effective education.	Laws 1945, ch. 131.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides that all blind persons and persons whose vision is so defective that they cannot be properly instructed in the common schools, who are residents of the State and of suitable age and capacity, shall be entitled to an education in the school for the blind at the expense of the State.	Code (Reichmann, 1939) § 4066.
	——— Provides that every deaf resident of the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years who is unable to acquire an education in the common schools, and every deaf person who is between the ages of 21 and 35 who has the consent of the State board of education shall be entitled to receive an education in the State school for the deaf at the expense of the State.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 4068–4075.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Designates the State board for vocational rehabilitation as the State agency to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 3850–3857.
	——— Authorizes the State commission for the blind to accept financial aid from the United States for the purpose of assisting in carrying out rehabilitation and physical restoration of the blind. Specifies that no contribution or grant shall be accepted if any condition is attached as to its use or administration other than that it be used for assistance to the blind as therein provided.	Laws 1945, ch. 85.
	——— Requires the commission for the blind to provide suitable vocational training for blind persons whenever the commission shall deem it advisable and necessary.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 1541.6.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the commission for the blind to act as a bureau of information and industrial aid to assist the blind in finding employment.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 1541.5.
	Sale of products.—Requires the commission for the blind to give such assistance as may be necessary or advisable in helping the adult blind in marketing their products.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 1541.5.
	Workshops for the blind.—Authorizes the commission for the blind to establish workshops for the employment of blind persons and to pay suitable wages for work under such employment.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 1541.6.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

IOWA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The amount of assistance shall be fixed with due regard to the condition of the individual including resources, household situation, etc., subject to rules, regulations, and standards adopted by the State board. Treatment for the prevention of blindness or the restoration of sight is available to recipients of aid.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 3684.01–§ 3684.24; Laws 1945, ch. 119.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemption, exemption from license fees, etc.*—Provides that fish and game licenses shall not be required of minor pupils of the State school for the deaf, or the State school for the blind.	Laws 1941, ch. 110.
	White canes for blind.—Use of white canes by other than blind persons prohibited. Requires pedestrians and persons operating vehicles to take precautions to avoid accident or injury to blind persons using these canes.	Laws 1941, ch. 176.
	Voting assistance, etc.—A voter who because of physical disability is unable to mark his ballot shall upon request be assisted by 2 of the officers.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 807.
	Guardianship,—Authorizes county boards of social welfare to have guardians appointed to administer assistance received by blind persons where for any cause the recipient is unable to use such assistance judiciously.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 3684.15; Laws 1941, ch. 143.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Includes "full possession" of the senses of hearing and seeing as qualifications.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 10842.
	Motor-vehicle operators.—Prohibits issuance of an operator's or chauffeur's license to any person when the commissioner of public safety has good cause to believe that such person by reason of physical disability would not be able to operate a motor vehicle with safety.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 5013-.04 (7).
	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits operation of a school bus by a person who is "physically incompetent."	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 5032.04.
Prohibitions	*Public exhibitions.*—Prohibits the public exhibition for pecuniary gain of deformed or abnormal persons.	Code (Reichmann, 1939), § 13197.

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires census enumerators of school children in taking their annual school census, to make a record of all such children as are deaf, blind, crippled, or hard of hearing, and requires superintendents of schools to send a certified copy of this enumeration of defective children to the State board of education.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, 1935), § 72–4806.
	——— Requires the county superintendent of public instruction on or before Aug. 1 of each year to report to the superintendent of the State school for the deaf and to the superintendent of the State school for the blind, respectively, the name, age, residence, and post office address of every person resident of the county, 7 to 21 years of age, so deaf or blind as to be unable to acquire an education in the public schools of the State.	Laws 1945, ch. 340.
	Prevention.—Requires the physician in attendance at the birth of an infant to use an approved prophylactic solution for the prevention of infantile blindness. Requires persons caring for infants to report to local health officer cases of infants under 6 months having inflamed eyes.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, 1935), § 65–153b—§ 65–153e.
	——— Requires the State board of social welfare to initiate or cooperate with other agencies in developing programs for the prevention of blindness and the restoration of eyesight.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, Supp. 1943), § 39–708.
Education	*General.*—Provides that institutions for the benefit of the blind, and deaf and dumb, and such other benevolent institutions as the public good may require shall be fostered and supported by the State subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.	Constitution, art. 7, § 1.
	Compulsory education.—Requires the parent or guardian of every deaf, dumb, or blind child between the ages of 7 and 21 years, inclusive, to send such child to a suitable school where the blind and deaf are taught and educated, until completion of the prescribed course of study or until the person has reached the age of 21 years.	Laws 1945, ch. 340.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides that every resident of the State who is not less than 7 nor more than 21 years of age and who is deaf or blind so as to be unable to acquire an education in the public schools, shall be entitled to receive an education in the State school for the deaf or the State school for the blind.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, 1935), § 76–1001—§ 76–1111; Laws 1945, ch. 340.
	——— Directs that there be conducted at the Kansas school for the blind a summer school each year for educational instruction and vocational training of blind persons of adult age who have been residents of the State for 2 years.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, 1935), § 76–1111.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

KANSAS—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Aid to college students, readers for the blind, etc.*—Authorizes the employment of readers for blind persons working for a degree, etc., in any university or college in the State, at not to exceed $240 per annum per student.	Laws 1945, ch. 337.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Designates the State board for vocational education as the State board to cooperate with the Federal Office of Education.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, Supp. 1943), § 72–4308–§ 72–4316.
	Vocational rehabilitation.—Requires the state board of social welfare to initiate or cooperate with other agencies in developing programs for the prevention of blindness, the restoration of eyesight, and the vocational rehabilitation of blind persons. The board may initiate or cooperate with other agencies in developing programs for the prevention and rehabilitation of other handicapped persons.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, Supp. 1943), § 39–708.
	——— Provides for the vocational training of blind persons of adult age by means of a summer school at the state school for the blind.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, 1935), § 76–1111.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides for a crippled children's commission which it authorized to approve or disapprove, at its discretion, hospitals, convalescent homes, and boarding houses for the various types of special medical and surgical services contemplated for crippled children, and to conduct diagnostic clinics, which shall be in charge of medical specialists approved for the purpose by the commission.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, 1935), § 74–3401—§ 74–3406.
	——— Provides medical and surgical treatment, etc., for crippled children through an order of probate court. The court may order a child sent for care and treatment to a hospital approved by the commission upon a hearing and finding that the child has been a resident of the county for 6 months, is a crippled child within the meaning of the act, and that the parents or guardian are unable to pay, in whole, the expense of the necessary care and treatment.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, 1935) § 65–5a01–§ 65–5a07; Laws 1945, ch. 248.

	——— Provides hospital treatment and surgical operations at the hospital of the State university for children of indigent poor persons afflicted with any deformity that may be cured.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, 1935), § 39–401—§ 39–407.
	Homes for crippled children.—Establishes a home for crippled children at the state orphans' home, and provides for admittance thereto of children up to the age of 14 years.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, 1935), § 76–1713—§ 76–1715.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Civil service.*—Provides that no standards or requirements with reference to education, age, or physical condition shall be fixed for competitive examinations for positions in the classified service except such as relate directly to the duties of the office or employment to be filled. Requires that persons under such physcal disability as not to make them ineligible by reason thereof shall be examined in such manner as will fairly test their ability to perform the duties of the position.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, Supp. 1943), § 75–2939.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The maximum amount payable is not specified.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, Supp. 1943), §§ 39–702, 39–709, 39–715.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance.*—A voter who is unable to mark his ballot because of physical disability may be assisted by a judge and clerk of election board of different political parties. A blind voter is permitted to choose his assistant to aid in the marking of his ballot.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, 1935) § 25–416.
	Transportation aids.—Provides that it shall not be unlawful for railroads and motor carriers to provide transportation for a person acting in the capacity of guide to a blind person when an amount equal to one regular transportation fare has been paid for the transportation of the blind person.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, 1935), §§ 66–701, 66–707.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Jurors must be in possession of their natural faculties	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, 1935), § 43–102.
	Motor-vehicle operators.—Provides that upon complaint filed with the superintendent of the highway patrol to the effect that a certain person named in the complaint is not competent to drive a motor vehicle, such physical examination shall be made as the superintendent of the highway patrol finds necessary to determine the applicant's fitness to drive. If the person examined is found not competent to drive, his license must be canceled.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Corrick, Supp. 1943), § 8–241.

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Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

KENTUCKY

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census; reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires physicians, midwives, and nurses to report to the local board of health cases of infants under 30 days having ophthalmia. Requires every physician to report each case of trachoma diagnosed by him as attending physician.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 214.150.
	Prevention.—Requires every physician, midwife, and nurse to take the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of ophthalmia and trachoma.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 214.150.
	——— Directs the State board of health to prepare and issue bulletins and other literature containing information as to the prevalence and infectious character of diseases of the eyes, and the precautions to be used against infection, and to furnish formulas and other information for the use of physicians and midwives in the management and treatment of these diseases. Requires county boards of health to furnish physicians and midwives with the simple drugs to be used for the indigent in preventing and treating these diseases.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 214.140.
	——— Requires each county board of health in cooperation with the county medical society and the State board of health to arrange for an annual school for physicians, midwives, and nurses of the county respecting the prevention, etc., of diseases of the eye.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 214.130.
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires parents or guardians of deaf children between the ages of 7 and 16 years, inclusive, to send such children to some public, private, or parochial school in the State wherein deaf children are taught, for the full term, each year.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 167.090.
	——— Provides that where school districts operate special schools for the education of children who are blind or deaf, such children between the ages of 7 and 16 years shall be enrolled in and attend such schools regularly for the full term of the schools or until discharged by the board of education of the district. If no provision is made for the education of such special groups by the school district in which they reside, then the State superintendent of public instruction, on recommendation of the State attendance officer, may cause them to be	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 159.050.

	enrolled in one of the State institutions for the education of such special groups.	
	Special classes in public schools; transportation, home service.—Authorizes any district board of education, subject to the approval of the State board of education, to provide for the instruction of children of proper school age who by reason of defective eyesight or hearing or because of physical handicap require special instruction in order to profitably attend the public schools in the district, and authorizes the board, in its discretion, to transport such children to and from school.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 159.060.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides for the State schools for the blind and deaf.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 167.010–§ 167.180.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Designates the State board of education as the State agency to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Educational. Eligibility for vocational rehabilitation is contingent upon the disabled person having been domiciled within the State 1 year or more, or residing in the State at the time of sustaining disability.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 163.010–§ 163.090.
	——— Provides that the training of adult blind persons shall be under the direction and control of the State school for the blind.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 167.190.
	Hospital, medical service, etc.—Creates a commission for the treatment, etc., of crippled children. Provides that a person who has charge of a crippled child and who is unable to pay for necessary treatment may petition the county court to commit the child to the care and custody of the commission for treatment.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 200.250–§ 200.300.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Provides that the employment of adult blind persons shall be under the direction and control of the State school for the blind.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 167.190.
Public assistance	*Aid to the needy blind.*—Provides State aid to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The amount received by each individual is to be sufficient, when added to his other income and support, to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 207.060–§ 207.110.
	——— Provides that counties may contribute to the support of each needy blind adult in the county a sum not exceeding $250 per annum. Specifies certain requirements as to residence, etc.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 207.030.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—A voter who is unable to mark his ballot because of physical disability may be assisted by the clerk. A blind voter may be assisted by the person accompanying him to the polls.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 118.300.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

KENTUCKY—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor-vehicle operators.*—Prohibits issuance of an operator's license to any person who in the opinion of the State highway patrol, after examination, is afflicted with such physical disability as will prevent him from exercising reasonable and ordinary control over a motor vehicle upon the highways.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 186.440 (6).
	——— Permits denial or suspension of license, with or without a hearing, whenever the department of revenue has reason to believe that a person is afflicted with physical infirmities rendering it unsafe for him to drive. Permits appeal to the courts.	Rev. Stat. (Baldwin, 1942), § 186.570 (c), § 186.580.

LOUISIANA

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the parish assessors to make an enumeration of the blind and deaf and dumb children between 6 and 18 years of age in their parishes and to furnish a separate list of the blind and of the deaf and dumb children to the State board of education.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 2383.
	——— Authorizes the State department of public welfare to maintain an active register of the blind.	Laws 1942, No. 119, § 2 (3).
	Prevention.—Requires any person assisting at childbirth or the mother of an infant to report to the local health officer within 6 hours any inflammation in an infant's eyes occurring within 2 weeks after birth. Requires the State board of health to distribute gratuitously a prophylactic for the prevention of infantile blindness, and to take other necessary measures for its prevention.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 3416–3421.
	——— Authorizes the State department of public welfare to administer a State-wide program for the conservation of sight and the prevention of blindness through lectures, posters, exhibits, and other media, and	Laws 1942, No. 119, § 2 (2).

	to encourage vision testing in schools, the early correction of eye defects where found, and the establishment of sight-saving classes where needed.	
	Examinations.—Requires the superintendent, principal, or teacher in every school during the first month of school to test the sight and hearing of his pupils and to notify the parent or guardian of every pupil found to have any defect of sight or hearing. Provides that a written report of all such examinations shall be sent to the State superintendent of education.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), §§ 2365, 2366.
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires the parents or guardians of physically deficient children to enforce the regular attendance of their children in special classes or schools to which the children have been assigned by the parish school boards.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), §§ 2343, 2344.
	Special classes in public schools.—Authorizes parish school boards to organize and maintain special classes or schools for the benefit of physically deficient children whose needs cannot be properly cared for in regular public schools.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 2343–2348.
	Special classes, home instruction, etc.—Authorizes parish school boards upon approval by the State department of education to establish and maintain special classes for physically handicapped children between 5 and 21 years of age who because of being physically handicapped require special types of training and facilities, provided there are 10 or more handicapped children of any one type which may be properly taught together.	Laws 1944, No. 163, § 4.
	——— Provides that the parents or guardians of physically handicapped children may petition for special classes, and requires the parish school board, where there are 10 or more children eligible for such a class, to call on the State department of education to assist in organizing a special class.	Laws 1944, No. 163, § 9.
	——— Authorizes parish school boards to establish special classes for physically handicapped children in hospitals.	Laws 1944, No. 163, § 5.
	——— Authorizes parish school boards to employ teachers to teach physically handicapped children within their homes.	Laws 1944, No. 163, § 5.
	——— Authorizes the State department of public welfare to provide home teachers who meet the required standards of training and experience.	Laws 1942, No. 119, § 2 (5).
	State schools.—Declares that the State school for the blind, the State school for the deaf, the State school for blind Negroes, and the State school for deaf Negroes are higher institutions of learning.	Constitution, art. XII, § 9.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

LOUISIANA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*State schools (Blind).*—Establishes a State school for the blind at Baton Rouge for the care and instruction of residents of the State who are blind, or of such defective vision as not to be able to acquire an education in the ordinary schools and who are between the ages of 7 and 22 years, of sound mind and proper health of body. Persons under 14 years of age when admitted may continue in the school 10 years; persons between 14 and 17 years of age when admitted may continue 8 years; persons over 17, for 5 years; but in any case the board of trustees may extend the term for 2 years.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 2470–2481.
	——— (*Deaf*).—Establishes a State school for the deaf and dumb at Baton Rouge for the care and instruction of residents between 8 and 22 years of age who are deaf and dumb, or of such defective speech or hearing as to be unable to acquire an education in the ordinary schools, and who are of sound mind and proper health of body, The term of instruction is the same as that provided in the State school for the blind.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 2483–2494.
	——— Establishes a State school for the benefit of deaf and blind children of the Negro race whose condition is such that they cannot profitably attend the regular public schools.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 2498–2501.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment; directs the State board of vocational education to cooperate with the Federal board for vocational education.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), §§ 2328, 2329.
	Vocational rehabilitation.—Authorizes the State department of public welfare to administer a State-wide program of vocational training and rehabilitation for the blind by providing the necessary facilities in private and public agencies.	Laws 1942, No. 119, § 2 (4).
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Authorizes the legislature to provide for the care and treatment of crippled children and children who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling.	Constitution, art. XVIII, § 7 (1).

	——— Authorizes the State board of health to cooperate with the United States under the terms of title V, pt. 2, of the Social Security Act, or any amendment thereof, relating to services to crippled children or to children who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 6539.1–6539.3.
	——— Directs the State hospital board and the State board of health in cooperation with the United States under title V, pt 2, of the Social Security Act to establish a hospital at Hot Wells, Rapides Parish, for the care and treatment of crippled children. A later law authorizes the Central Louisiana State Hospital to donate to the Federal Government a piece of real estate in Rapides Parish known as Hot Wells on condition that the Federal Government construct and maintain a sanitarium for the benefit of the people of the United States.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 6539.25–6539.30; Laws 1944, No. 241.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Sale of products.*—Authorizes the State department of public welfare to administer a sheltered industries program by assisting in the sales of finished products when the individual workers, workshops, and products meet the standards established by the department.	Laws 1942, No. 119, § 2 (6).
	——— Provides for purchase by State departments and agencies of mops and brooms manufactured by the blind and offered for sale by any non-profit-making agency for the blind.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, Supp. 1941), § 9593.1.
	Equipment (material, etc.).—Authorizes the State department of public welfare to administer a sheltered-industries program by supplying materials to individual workers and workshops.	Laws 1942, No. 119, § 2 (6).
	Concessions in public buildings.—Authorizes the State department of public welfare to provide the necessary equipment and initial stock for the operation of vending stands by blind persons in public buildings in accordance with the regulations of the State department and of the Office of Education of the Federal Government.	Laws 1942, No. 119, § 2 (7).
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Authorizes the legislature to provide a system of financial assistance to needy blind persons.	Constitution, art. XVIII, § 7 (1).
	——— Provides for State aid to needy blind persons who meet certain residence and other requirements. The amount of assistance should be sufficient when added to all other income of the recipient to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 6538.55; (Dart, Supp. 1941), § 6538.53.
	——— Authorizes the police juries of the State to provide for needy residents of their parishes who are over 50 years old and who have been deformed or crippled from birth.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 6484.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

LOUISIANA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Exemption from license taxes.*—Exempts blind persons from peddler's and other license taxes when the assessed valuation of the property of the person and his spouse does not exceed $2,000.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 8650–8653.
	——— Exempts from numerous license taxes blind persons, and the widows or orphans of blind persons, whose stock of merchandise does not exceed $500.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 8646.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides for voting assistance to a voter who is unable to mark his own ballot by reason of physical disability.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 2780; (Dart, Supp. 1941), § 2650.23; Laws 1944, No. 280.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury service.*—Authorizes judges of district courts to decide the competency of jurors suffering from physical infirmity.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 1949; Code Crim. Proc. Ann. (Dart, 1932), Art. 172.
	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits any person physically deficient to such an extent as to impair his ability to operate a vehicle safely from operating a vehicle on the public roads of the State.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 5203.
	Operators of service cars.—Requires operators of service cars to show their physical fitness and normal eyesight by a physician's certificate before procuring from their parish police jury a certificate as to their ability to operate service cars.	Gen. Stat. Ann. (Dart, 1939), § 5300.
	Legal incapacities.—Provides for acceptance of donations inter vivos by deaf mutes.	Civ. Code Ann. (Dart, 1945), art. 1548.
	——— Lists deaf, dumb, or blind persons as persons incapable of witnessing wills.	Civ. Code Ann. (Dart, 1945), art. 1591.
	——— Requires 3, rather than 2, witnesses to an authentic act if a party be blind.	Civ. Code Ann. (Dart, 1945), art. 2234.
	——— Provides that persons who are deaf and dumb cannot be arbitrators.	Civ. Code Ann. (Dart, 1945), art. 3107.

MAINE

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Examinations.*—Requires the superintending school committee of cities and towns to cause every child in the public schools to be examined at least once in every school year to ascertain whether he is suffering from defective sight, or hearing, or from any other disability or defect.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 37, § 57.
	Prevention.—Requires the physician, midwife, or nurse in attendance at the birth of an infant to use the prescribed prophylactic solution for the prevention of infantile blindness. Requires midwives, etc., to report to physician cases of infants under 4 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Laws 1945, ch. 180.
	——— Directs the department of health and welfare to provide or cooperate with other public agencies in providing a program of services for the blind, including the prevention of blindness, and the locating of blind persons.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 22, § 277.
Education	*General.*—Provides for a division of special education in the State department of education to foster, inspect, approve, and supervise a program of education for physically handicapped children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Laws 1945, ch. 149.
	Compulsory education.—Requires the parent or guardian of a deaf or dumb child between the ages of 6 and 18 years to send the child to the State school for the deaf during the scholastic year of the school.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 23, § 172.
	Special classes in public schools; transportation; home service.—Provides for the establishment of special classes for handicapped children in any town on the petition of the parents of 5 or more such children to the board of education of the school district, and permits 2 or more towns to join in establishing such classes. In other towns where there is not a sufficient number for the organization of a special class or classes, children may be entered in special classes in any other town; or home teachers or approved correspondence courses shall be established.	Laws 1945, ch. 149.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Authorizes the department of health and welfare upon request of parents or guardians of blind children to send such children to Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind at Watertown, Mass., or other school considered by the department to be qualified to provide suitable education for the blind.	Laws 1945, ch. 88.
	——— Provides for the State school for the deaf	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 23, § 168–173.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

MAINE—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Training of teachers.*—Provides that educational services for physically handicapped children shall include the training of teachers.	Laws 1945, ch. 149.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Authorizes the State board for vocational education to cooperate with the United States.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 37, § 173–177.
	——— Permits the State department of public welfare, under the direction of the Governor and council, to establish and maintain rehabilitation as part of its program of aid and assistance. Such rehabilitation work shall be in cooperation with the vocational education and vocational rehabilitation work carried on with Federal aid.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 22, § 22.
	——— Directs the department of health and welfare to provide or cooperate with other public agencies in providing vocational guidance and training of the blind, and instruction of the adult blind in their homes.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 22, § 277.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Directs the department of health and welfare to provide or cooperate with other public agencies in providing medical service for eye conditions of the blind.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 22, § 277.
	——— Educational services for handicapped children may include therapeutic care and physiotherapy for such children.	Laws 1945, ch. 149.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Directs the department of health and welfare to provide or cooperate with other public agencies in providing services for the placement of blind persons in employment.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 22, § 277.
	Sale of products.—Directs the department of health and welfare to provide, or cooperate with other public agencies in providing assistance to blind persons in marketing the products of their home industries.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 22, § 277.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides aid to needy resident blind persons over 16 years of age. Makes $40 a month the maximum amount payable. Specifies certain requirements as to residence, etc. Treatment for the prevention of blindness or the restoration of sight is available to recipients of aid and to children under 16 years of age.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 22, § 275–293.

Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.*—A blind resident receiving aid to the blind is exempt from poll tax and from property tax up to $3,500.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 81, § 6 (X).
	Voting assistance, etc.—A voter who is unable to mark his ballot because of physical disability may be assisted by 2 of the election clerks not of the same political party.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 5, § 36.
	——— Provides absentee voting for persons unable to cast their ballots at the voting place because of physical incapacity.	Laws 1945, ch. 52.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Selection of persons for jury service shall be based on mental, moral, and physical fitness. The names of persons who by reason of infirmity or disability could not reasonably be expected to serve as jurors if called shall be dropped from the list.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 103, § 2.
	Motor vehicle operators.—Requires an applicant for an operator's license to pass such physical examination as the secretary of state shall require.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 19, § 48.
Prohibitions	*Soliciting charity under false representations.*—Penalizes solicitation of money, etc., under false representation of deafness, blindness, or other physical defect or infirmity.	Rev. Stat. (1944), ch. 120, § 17.

MARYLAND

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires county boards of education to take a biennial school census of all children in the county between the ages of 5 and 18 years, which shall contain specific data on each handicapped child. The record of each such county census must be sent to the State board of education.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 77, § 55.
	——— Provides that whenever the State board of education shall receive the school census from the county boards of education and the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City, which shall contain specific data on each handicapped child, the State superintendent of schools shall cause to be prepared a list of all handicapped children shown therein, with their names and addresses, and shall furnish a copy thereof to the State board of health and to the principals of the respective State schools for handicapped children.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 77, § 36.
	——— Requires the police commissioner of Baltimore City to cause a census to be made of every child from 5 to 18 years, resident in the city. The census shall tell whether or not the child is handicapped.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 77, § 219.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

MARYLAND—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Examinations.*—Requires the school board of any county which has appointed school physicians to cause every child attending the public schools therein to be tested at least once in every 2 years to ascertain if the child is suffering from defective sight or hearing or from any other physical disability.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 77, § 119–124.
	Prevention.—Requires the midwife in attendance at the birth of an infant to use the prescribed prophylactic solution for prevention of infantile blindness; also requires midwives to report to health officer or physician cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 43, § 89.
Education	*General.*—Directs the State board of education to set up standards, rules, and regulations for the examination, classification, and education of such handicapped children in the counties who can be benefited under the provisions of the law relating thereto, such standards, rules, etc., to include the prescribing of qualifications of teachers, the curriculum and equipment, and the supervision of the program which may be inaugurated by the county board of education for each such handicapped child.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 77 § 229.
	Compulsory education.—Requires that every deaf or blind child between the ages of 6 and 18 years shall attend some school for the deaf or blind for 8 months or during the scholastic year.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 77, § 223–226.
	Special classes in public schools.—Authorizes county school boards to establish special classes for defective children and to employ additional teachers for this purpose.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 77, § 119.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Prescribes the procedure under which deaf and dumb persons may be admitted to the State school for the deaf and dumb. The Governor authorizes instruction upon receipt of a certificate from the county commissioners that the person is of teachable age and is endowed with capacity to receive instruction, and is not possessed of means to pay for such instruction.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 30, § 1–2.

Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (Federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Provides that to be eligible for rehabilitation a person must have an employment handicap, and must be susceptible of rehabilitation.	Laws 1945, ch. 594.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Designates the department of health as the State agency to administer a program of services for crippled children, and provides for cooperation with the Federal Government in developing, extending, and improving such services, and in the administration of such plans.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 43, §§ 43, 44.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Sale of products.*—Authorizes the State Institution for the Blind to open a store for the sale of articles manufactured by the blind.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 30, § 5.
	Workshops for the blind.—Authorizes the directors of the State Institution for the Instruction of the Blind to apply a portion of their endowment fund and annual income to establish workshops for the blind.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 30, § 5.
	——— Provides that there shall be maintained in the city of Baltimore a workshop for the blind which shall be open for the labor and manufactures of all blind citizens of the State over 18 years of age who can give satisfactory evidences of character and of their ability to do the work required of them.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 30, §§ 6–8.
	Concessions in public buildings.—Authorizes the Maryland workshop for the blind to issue licenses to blind persons who are citizens of the United States and at least 21 years of age, for the operation of vending stands in public buildings.	Ann. Code (Flack, Supp. 1943), art. 30, § 11.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. Makes $40 a month the maximum amount payable.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939, and Supp. 1943), art. 30, §§ 12–31; Laws 1945, ch. 334.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.*—Persons with defective vision may obtain a trader's license for $6, provided the average amount of business does not exceed $10,000.	Ann. Code (Flack, Supp. 1943), art. 56, § 64A.
	White canes for blind.—Use of white cans by other than blind persons prohibited. Requires persons operating motor vehicles to yield the right-of-way to blind persons carrying these canes at any street or road crossing or intersection where traffic is not regulated by an officer or by traffic-control signals.	Laws 1945, ch. 180.
	Voting assistance, etc.—A voter who is unable to mark his ballot because of blindness or physical disability may be assisted by a member of his family or by the 2 clerks of election.	Ann. Code (Flack, 1939), art. 33, § 111.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

MARYLAND—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor-vehicle operators.*—Prohibits issuance of an operator's or chauffeur's license to any person whose vision fails to meet prescribed requirements, or to any person who in the opinion of the department of motor vehicles is suffering from such physical disability as will prevent him from exercising reasonable and ordinary control over the vehicle.	Ann. Code (Flack, Supp. 1943), art. 66½, § 80.
	——— Requires the department of motor vehicles to examine every applicant for an operator's or chauffeur's license, the examination to include a test of the applicant's eyesight and such further physical examination as the department finds necessary to determine the applicant's fitness to operate a motor vehicle safely.	Ann. Code (Flack, Supp. 1943), art. 66½, § 83.
	Civil service.—Prohibits discrimination in examination or qualification for positions in the classified service of the State on the ground of physical defect, provided the applicant shall produce a physician's certificate to the effect that he is not suffering from any physical defect that would interfere with performing the duties of the position which he is seeking. The commissioner of employment and registration need not certify any person who has a minor defect unless the person waives retirement rights and disability benefits.	Ann. Code (Flack, Supp. 1943), art. 64A, § 5A.

MASSACHUSETTS[1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the director of the division of the blind to maintain a register of blind persons in the State, which shall describe their condition, cause of blindness and capacity for education and industrial training.	Laws 1943, ch. 89.
	——— Requires physicians and optometrists to report to the director of the division of the blind each case of blindness established by them.	Laws 1943, ch. 89.

	——— Provides for the reporting of congenital deformities and other crippling conditions in infants by requiring the attending physician to report such cases to the State department of public health.	Laws 1939, ch. 326.
	Examinations.—Requires school committees to cause every child in the public schools to be tested at least once in every school year to ascertain defects in sight or hearing, and other physical defects, including defects of the feet.	Laws 1943, ch. 384.
	Prevention.—Requires the physician or hospital medical officer attending the birth of a child to use an approved prophylactic solution for prevention of infantile blindness. Requires physicians, nurses, etc., to report to the local board of health cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 111, § 110, 111; Laws 1943, ch 46.
	Prevention.—Authorizes the director of the division of the blind to take such measures in cooperation with other authorities as he may deem advisable for the prevention of blindness or conservation of eyesight.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 69, § 20.
Education	*General.*—Authorizes the department of education, upon the request of parents or guardians and with the approval of the Governor, to send such deaf and such blind pupils as it considers proper subjects for education, for a term not exceeding 10 years, to certain schools for the deaf and blind.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 69, § 26; Laws 1935, ch. 286.
	Compulsory education.—Requires every person in control of a deaf child between the ages of 7 and 18 to cause such child to attend some suitable school, approved by the department of education, where the deaf are taught speech and speech reading.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 76, § 2A.
	Special classes in public schools, transportation, home service.—Requires the school committee of every town having 5 or more children so handicapped as to make attendance at a public school not feasible, and who are not otherwise provided for, to employ a teacher for the instruction of the children in their homes or at such places and under such conditions as the committee may arrange. In towns where there are less than 5 handicapped children the school committee may employ a teacher for the children under the same conditions as where there are 5 or more such children.	Laws 1932, ch. 159.
	——— Authorizes local school committees to organize and conduct sight-saving classes for children.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 69, § 16.
	——— Authorizes the department of education, in cooperation with the school committee, to establish in not more than 6 towns, each having 10 or more deaf pupils resident therein or in towns accessible thereto, special day classes for such deaf pupils.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 69, § 28.

The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Lip reading.*—Requires that lip reading be given in connection with special day classes authorized for certain towns as provided for above.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 69, § 28.
	——— Authorizes the school committee of any town, or any superintendency union or district, where there is in attendance in any public or private school any child under the age of 18 whose hearing is defective, to provide instruction in lip reading for such child in a place under the control of the committee, union, or district. Such instruction shall be in addition to the regular school instruction and shall be for at least 1 hour per week during the school session.	Laws 1938, ch. 313.
	University extension courses.—Extends to blind persons who have resided in the State for 1 year the advantages of university extension courses free of charge.	Laws 1938, ch. 315.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Directs the State board for vocational education to cooperate with the Federal Office of Education in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act.	Laws 1938, ch. 446, § 12–13.
	——— Requires the director of the division of the blind to establish schools for the industrial training of blind persons.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 69, § 14.
	——— The director of the division of the blind may provide for the vocational guidance of adults having seriously defective sight, and the instruction of the adult blind at their homes.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 69, § 20, 21.
	Appliances.—Authorizes towns, etc., to provide eyeglasses and spectacles for school children 18 years of age or under whose parents or guardians are financially unable to furnish the same.	Laws 1937, ch. 185.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the director of the division of the blind to establish a bureau of information and industrial aid to assist the blind in finding employment.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 69, § 13.
	——— Directs the civil-service commission to give preference to blind persons when employing typists for offices where dictating machines are used.	Laws 1939, ch. 498, § 1 (g).

	——— Requires public institutions, when employing persons for piano tuning, cane seating, or mattress renovating, to employ blind persons who are under the supervision of the division of the blind.	Laws 1935, ch. 397.
	Sale of products.—The director of the division of the blind may assist blind persons engaged in home industries in marketing their products, and may devise means for the sale and distribution of the products of schools and workshops established for the blind.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 69, § 21.
	——— Requires that articles and supplies produced by blind persons. under the supervision of the division of the blind be purchased for public institutions.	Laws 1935, ch. 397.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Authorizes the director of the division of the blind to furnish materials and tools to blind persons.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 69, § 21.
	Workshops, home industries, etc.—Requires the director of the division of the blind to establish workshops for the training and employment of blind persons, and to develop home industries for the blind.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 69, § 13, 14.
Public assistance	*General.*—Permits the commonwealth, or any political subdivision thereof, to pay to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb, or blind, not more than reasonable compensation for the care or support of such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.	Constitution, articles of amendment XLVI, § 3.
	Aid to needy blind.—Authorizes the director of the division of the blind to aid individual blind persons with money or other assistance or by any other method he may deem expedient. Contributions by the division for aid to any blind person shall be based on the needs of the recipient, with a minimum of $40 per month, less whatever resources he may have.	Laws 1943, ch. 526.
	Aid during rehabilitation.—Provides for State aid during rehabilitation, requests for such aid being subject to investigation by the department of public welfare as to circumstances of persons actually in training who apply for aid.	Gen. Laws (1932), ch. 74, § 22B.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.*—Provides for the licensing without fee of dogs specially trained to lead and serve the blind; provided the division of the blind certifies that such dog is so trained and actually in the service of a blind person.	Laws 1939, ch. 23.
	Guide dogs for blind.—Provides that a blind person accompanied by a "seeing eye" dog shall be allowed access to public conveyances, public amusements, and places of public accommodation subject only to the conditions and limitations applicable to other persons.	Laws 1938, ch. 155.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—A voter who is unable to prepare his ballot or register his vote upon a voting machine because of blindness or other physical disability shall be assisted by any qualified voter whom he may designate.	Laws 1943, ch. 411, § 21.
	Books for the blind.—Authorizes the director of the division of the blind to devise means to facilitate the circulation of books among the blind.	Gen. Laws (1932) ch. 69, § 23.
	Transportation aids.—Excludes from the provisions of the motor vehicle law, certain wheel chairs owned and operated by invalids.	Laws 1938, ch. 36.
Prohibitions	*Raising funds for the blind.*—Prohibits soliciting of funds, etc., for the benefit of the blind until a license has been obtained for this purpose. The director of the division of the blind may issue such license upon written application stating the purpose and manner of raising funds, the time during which it is proposed to solicit, and the time and place of any proposed entertainment or game.	Laws 1938, ch. 329.

MICHIGAN

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires school census enumerators to procure such information respecting crippled children as shall be required by the crippled children commission and to make report thereof to the superintendent of public instruction. Requires the superintendent of public instruction to forward these data to the crippled children commission.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1940), § 12909–§ 12909–12.
	——— Requires school census enumerators to procure the name, etc., of blind persons between the ages of 7 and 19 years. From these data the superintendent of public instruction is required to prepare and tabulate a report containing the name, etc., of each blind child in the State, which report shall be forwarded to the State school for the blind.	Comp. Laws (1929), § 7546.—50

	——— Requires the division of the deaf and deafened in the department of labor to conduct a State-wide survey or census of the deaf of all ages and degrees of deafness at stated regular intervals.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1940), § 8406–3.
	——— Requires that school census enumeration in certain districts shall include separate lists of crippled or handicapped children from birth to the age of 21 years.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1943), § 7682.
	Prevention.—Requires the physician, midwife, or nurse, in attendance at the birth of a child to use the prescribed prophylactic solution for prevention of infantile blindness, Requires nurses, midwives, etc., to report to physician cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1940), § 17115–472.
Education	*General.*—Requires that institutions for the benefit of those inhabitants who are deaf, dumb, or blind shall always be fostered and supported.	Constitution, art. XI, § 15.
	Compulsory education.—Requires the parent, guardian, or other person having control of a blind child between the ages of 7 and 19 years to cause the child to attend the State school for the blind.	Comp. Laws (1929), § 7547.
	——— Requires the parent, guardian, or other person having control of a deaf child between the ages of 7 and 18 years to cause the child to attend a day school for the deaf, a State school for the deaf, or such other school for the deaf as the person in parental control prefers.	Comp. Laws (1929), § 7543.
	Special classes in public schools; transportation, home service.—Authorizes the board of education of any school district to establish and maintain one or more day schools or classes for the instruction of 5 or more blind, deaf, crippled, or otherwise physically handicapped children, and to provide transportation in connection with such day schools or classes.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supps. 1940 and 1943), § 7556–7561.
	Special classes.—Requires authorities in approved hospitals receiving crippled children for treatment, to provide such schools for the educational training of the children during convalescence as may in the judgment of the superintendent of public instruction be deemed advisable. Hospitals conducting such programs are reimbursed by the State for the actual expense incurred.	Laws 1945, ch. 187.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides for a State school for the blind, to which shall be admitted without charge for tuition, boarding, etc., blind or partially blind persons of the State between the ages of 7 and 19 years.	Comp Laws (1929), § 7984–7996.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides for a State school for the deaf, to which shall be admitted without charge for tuition, board, etc., deaf and partially deaf children of the State, to remain not beyond the age of 21 years.	Comp. Laws (1929), § 7957–7976; Laws 1945, ch. 175.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

MICHIGAN—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (Federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Designates the State board of control for vocational education as the agency to cooperate with Federal board for vocational education.	Comp. Laws (1929), § 7723–7738.
	——— Provides for the Michigan employment institution for the blind which is directed to afford adult blind residents of the State thorough instruction and training in such arts, trades, callings, and branches of learning as will best serve to fit such persons to earn, in whole, or in part, their own support.	Comp. Laws (1929), § 7997–~~8021~~. 8012
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides for medical and surgical treatment, including hospitalization, of children under 21 years of age who are afflicted with a physical defect or illness which can be remedied.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supps. 1940 and 1943), § 12895–11—§ 12895–35, Laws 1945, ch. 228.
	——— Provides for a program of services for crippled children. The purpose of such program shall be to develop and improve services for locating crippled children, to provide medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care, including after care and custodial care, facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and special education.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1940), § 12909–1—12909–39; Laws 1943, ch. 227; Laws 1945, ch. 187.
	——— Provides free surgical treatment, etc., at the State university hospital for inmates of the State schools for the deaf and the blind.	Comp. Laws (1929), § 12883–12888.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Directs the State employment institution for the blind to maintain free employment service for the benefit of all worthy blind persons in the State susceptible of vocational rehabilitation.	Comp. Laws (1929), § 8015. 8016
	——— Requires the division of the deaf in the department of labor to ascertain what trades or occupations are most suitable for deaf persons, and to endeavor to create new fields of employment to which they may adapt themselves, and to place them in such various lines of employment, also to seek cooperation with the different departments of State and local government to the end that deaf persons may be employed in such capacities as they may fill as efficiently as other persons.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1940), § 8406–3.

	Workshops for the blind.—Provides that blind residents between the ages of 18 and 60 years shall be received in the Michigan employment institution for the blind as apprentices or learners, or as wage workers.	Comp. Laws (1929), § 8011.
	Concessions in public buildings.—Provides for operation by blind persons of concessions located upon properties owned or occupied by the State.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1940), § 8207–91—8207–97.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy resident blind persons, 16 years of age or over, under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The maximum amount payable is not specified.	Laws 1945, ch. 121.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*White canes for blind.*—Use of white canes by other than blind persons prohibited. Requires persons operating vehicles to take precautions to avoid accident or injury to blind persons using these canes.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1940), § 17115–500k—§ 17115–500m.
	Voting assistance, etc.—A voter who is unable to mark his ballot because of physical disability shall be assisted by two inspectors of election; provided, that in case the voter is disabled because of blindness he may be assisted by a member of his immediate family.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1940), § 3127.
	——— A voter who is unable to operate a voting machine because of physical disability may be assisted by two inspectors of election.	Comp. Laws (1929), § 3271.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Jurors must be in possession of their natural faculties	Comp. Laws (1929), § 13723.
	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits issuance of an operator's or chauffeur's license to any person who, in the opinion of the commissioner, is suffering from such physical disability as will prevent him from exercising reasonable control over the vehicle.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1943), § 4685–5.
	——— A license to operate a motor vehicle may be suspended or revoked if the commissioner of public safety has reason to believe that the operator has any physical infirmity or disability rendering it unsafe for him to drive. Appeal to the court is provided for.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1940), § 4685–19; Laws 1945, ch. 52.
	——— The commissioner of public safety shall establish rules and regulations for the examination of the applicant as to his physical qualifications.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1940), § 4685–10.
Prohibitions	*Soliciting charity under false representations.*—Penalizes solicitations of money, etc., under false representation of deafness, blindness, or other physical defect or infirmity.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1940), § 17115–221.
	Misrepresentation of blind person's products.—Makes it unlawful to sell products represented to be blind-made unless actually made or manufactured by blind persons, and requires licensing of vendors of such products.	Comp. Laws (Mason, Supp. 1943), § 9829–61–§ 9829–64.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

MINNESOTA

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the director of public institutions to collect statistics of the blind, including their present physical condition, causes of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training, and any further information looking toward the improvement of their condition that may be desired.	Stat. (1941), § 248.07.
	——— Requires the division for the deaf in the department of social welfare to keep a census of the deaf and obtain facts, information and statistics as to their condition in life with a view to the betterment of their lot.	Stat. (1941), § 256.97.
	——— Requires every licensed person practicing the art of healing in any way and every person diagnosing human ailments who shall attend any child of preschool age to report to the State department to which communicable diseases are required to be reported, any defect, injury, or disease which might permanently handicap the child, and which comes under his observation, if the child is not under the age of 1 year.	Stat. (1941), § 144.33.
	Prevention.—Authorizes the State board of health to adopt regulations for the prevention of infant blindness and infection of the eyes of the newly born by the designation of a prophylactic to be used in such cases and in such manner as the board may direct.	Stat. (1941), § 144.12.
	——— Requires the children's bureau to disseminate information designed to prevent the permanent crippling or handicapping of children.	Stat. (1941), § 144.33.
	——— Requires the director of public institutions to cooperate with State and local boards and agencies in preventing loss of sight.	Stat. (1941), § 248.07.
Education	*General.*—Requires the director of public institutions to cooperate with State and local boards and agencies in extending and improving the education, training, etc., of the blind.	Stat. (1941), § 248.07.
	——— Requires the director of public institutions to provide at some institution under his control for the education, care, etc., of indigent blind infants, residents, and citizens of the State, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.	Stat. (1941), § 246.25.

	Compulsory education.—Requires the parent, guardian, or other person having control of a deaf child between the ages of 6 and 20 years to cause the child to attend the State school for the deaf.	Stat. (1941), § 248.06.
	Special classes in public schools; transportation, home service.—Provides for the establishment and maintenance of special classes for handicapped children by school districts.	Stat. (1941), § 131.08–§ 131.11; Laws 1943, ch. 498.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides for the State schools for the deaf and the blind. Any blind or deaf resident of the State of suitable age and capacity for instruction may be received, kept, and taught therein under such conditions as the director of public institutions may prescribe.	Stat. (1941), § 248.01–§248.09.
	Aid to college students; readers for the blind, etc.—Provides for State aid in amount of $300 per year to any blind student, resident of the State, in attendance at a college, university, or conservatory of music approved by the State school for the blind, to defray his necessary expenses including those of a reader.	Stat. (1941), § 248.04.
	——— Provides free tuition at the State university for persons who have graduated from the State school for the blind and are residents of the State.	Stat. (1941), § 248.03.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Establishes under the direction and control of the State board for vocational education, in the State department of education, a division of vocational rehabilitation. Specifies that the division shall provide such services as medical diagnosis, vocational diagnosis and counseling, training and instruction, physical restoration, transportation, occupational licenses, customary occupational tools and equipment prosthetic devices, maintenance, books, and supplies.	Stat. (1941), § 120.32–§ 120.34; Laws 1945, ch. 24.
	——— Empowers the director of public institutions to aid the blind through home instruction and training, and directs him to endeavor to secure for the adult blind of the State and youth of legal working age such vocational training, labor and employment as may be adapted to their respective capacity.	Stat. (1941), § 248.07.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Establishes a State hospital for indigent crippled children, under the control and management of the director of public institutions. Requires the director to adopt such rules and regulations as he may deem proper and necessary for the admission, discharge, care, treatment, and education of such children, who have resided in the State for not less than 1 year.	State (1941), § 250.01–§ 250.03.
	——— Requires the director of public institutions to provide at some institution under his control for the care, medical treatment, and maintenance of indigent blind infants, residents and citizens of the State, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.	Stat. (1941), § 246.25.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

MINNESOTA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the director of public institutions to cooperate with State and local boards and agencies in extending and improving the placement, training, advisement, etc., of the blind.	Stat. (1941), § 248.07.
	——— Provides that the director of social welfare shall appoint a competent man to take charge of a division for the deaf, under the supervision of the director. He shall collect statistics of the deaf, ascertain what trades or occupations are most suitable for them, and best adapted to promote their interest, and shall use his best efforts to aid them in securing such employment as they may be fitted to engage in.	Stat. (1941), § 256.97.
	Sale of products.—Empowers the director of public institutions to aid the blind in marketing their products.	Stat. (1941), § 248.07.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Empowers the director of public institutions to aid the blind by assisting them in securing tools, appliances, and supplies.	Stat. (1941), § 248.07.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind persons under certain prescribed conditions such as residence in the State, etc. The amount received by each individual is to be sufficient, when added to his other income and support to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health.	Stat. (1941), § 256.49–§ 256.71.
	General.—Requires the director of social welfare to administer and supervise all forms of public assistance in the State, including aid to handicapped persons, and specifically requires him to administer and supervise all noninstitutional services to the handicapped.	Stat. (1941), § 256.01.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.*—Exempts blind persons from payment of fees when applying for a license to sell or manufacture cigarettes.	Stat. (1941), § 461.15.
	White canes for blind.—Use of white canes by other than blind persons prohibited. Requires persons operating motor vehicles to yield the right-of-way at the intersection of any street, avenue, alley, or other public highway to blind persons carrying white canes.	Laws 1945, ch. 369.

	Voting assistance, etc.—A person who is unable to enter the voting place because of physical disability may have his ballot marked by one of the judges of election in the presence of a person selected by the voter.	Stat. (1941), § 206.24.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides that any voter who by reason of physical disability is unable to use a voting machine may call to his aid one or more of the judges who shall prepare his ballot on the machine as he may desire.	Stat. (1941), § 209.19.
	——— A voter who is unable to go to the polls because of physical disability may vote by mail.	Stat. (1941), § 203.01.
	Interpreters for deaf and dumb persons in insanity hearings.—Provides for the appointment of interpreters at all hearings for the determination of the alleged insanity or feeblemindedness of deaf and dumb persons.	Laws 1945, ch. 138.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Exempts from service as grand juror all persons subject to any bodily infirmity amounting to disability.	Stat. (1941), § 626.07.
	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits issuance of a driver's license to any person who, in the opinion of the commissioner of highways, is suffering from such physical disability as will prevent him from exercising reasonable control over a car.	Stat. (1941), § 171.04 (9).

MISSISSIPPI

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Prevention.*—Requires the physician, midwife, or other person in attendance at the birth of a child to use a prophylactic solution for prevention of infantile blindness. Requires physicians, midwives, nurses, etc., to report to health officer cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Code Ann. (1942), § 7067–7073.
	——— Authorizes the State board of public welfare to take such measures in cooperation with other authorities as it may deem advisable for the prevention of blindness or conservation of eyesight.	Code Ann. (1942), § 7265.
	Examinations.—Requires the State board of education to make provisions for a regular periodic and thorough health examination and inspection of children in public schools and for such reasonable correlation as may be necessary for the betterment of health and the treatment of abnormalities through available agencies inside or outside the school system.	Code Ann. (1942), § 6667.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Examinations.*—Requires trustees of separate school districts to provide for medical inspection of school children, acting either separately or jointly with other boards of trustees.	Code Ann. (1942), § 6423 (16).
Education	*Transportation.*—Authorizes county school boards to provide transportation for crippled pupils living within the 2-mile limit of the schoolhouse who are unable to walk, and such other pupils as the board of trustees may indicate, who live between 1 and 2 miles from the schoolhouse, provided they are under 12 years of age.	Code Ann. (1942), § 6342.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Requires the legislature to provide by law for institutions for the support of the deaf, dumb, and blind.	Const. Art. VIII, § 209.
	——— Provides for a board of trustees for the State school for the blind and the State school for the deaf. The board of trustees shall adopt all needful rules and regulations for the government of the separate schools. All pupils who are eligible must be admitted free of all charges, upon certificate of a county superintendent of education, if the amount of the appropriation by the legislature is sufficient to care for them.	Laws 1944, ch. 163.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Designates the State board for vocational education as the agency to cooperate with the Federal board for vocational education.	Code Ann. (1942), § 6504–6508.
	——— Authorizes the State board of public welfare to provide home instruction for the blind.	Code Ann. (1942), § 7265.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides services for locating crippled children, and for medical, surgical, corrective, and other services, care and treatment, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare for such children.	Code Ann. (1942), § 6497–6502.

Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the State board of public welfare to maintain a bureau of information for aiding the blind in finding employment.	Code Ann. (1942), § 7265.
	Sale of products.—Authorizes the State board of public welfare to aid the blind in marketing their products.	Code Ann. (1942), § 7265.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Authorizes the State board of public welfare to aid the blind by furnishing them tools and materials.	Code Ann. (1942), § 7265.
	——— Requires the board of trustees of the State school for the blind to furnish graduates of the school with the necessary tools to carry on his or her trade, cost of said tools not to exceed $150.	Laws 1944, ch. 163, § 9.
	Workshops for the blind.—Authorizes the State board of public welfare to establish shops and workshops for the blind.	Code Ann. (1942), § 7265.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The amount received by each individual is to be sufficient, when added to his other income and support, to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health.	Code Ann. (1942), § 7248–7269.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.*—Exempts from payment of poll tax, persons who are deaf and dumb or blind or who are maimed by the loss of hand or foot.	Code Ann. (1942), § 9751.
	——— Handicapped persons whose annual gross income is not more than $900 are exempt from payment of the privilege tax on certain businesses, i. e., broom factories, checking rooms, drays, fur dealers, ice cream carts, mattress renovators, sign painters, shoe repair shops, and insurance agents.	Laws 1944, ch. 137, § 213.
	Voting assistance.—A voter who is unable to mark his ballot because of blindness or other physical disability may be assisted by one of the managers or by a person of his own selection.	Code Ann. (1942), § 3272.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor vehicle operators.*—Prohibits issuance of an operator's license to any person who, in the opinion of the commissioner of public safety or other person authorized to grant an operator's license, would not be able, by reason of physical disability, to operate a motor vehicle safely.	Code Ann. (1942), § 8093.
	——— An application for an operator's license or instruction permit must state whether the applicant has any physical defects which would affect his operation of a motor vehicle.	Code Ann. (1942), § 8094.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

MISSOURI[1]

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the commission for the blind to prepare and maintain a complete register of the blind and to collate information concerning their physical condition, cause of blindness, and such additional information as may be useful to the commission.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 9447.
	——— Requires taking of census of blind, deaf and dumb persons of school age in each school district and forwarding of names of parents, etc., to the county superintendent of schools annually between April 30 and May 15. The county clerk of each county must certify to the superintendent of the appropriate institution the names, etc., of all deaf and dumb, and blind pupils of school age in the county.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 10345.
	Prevention.—Requires the physician, midwife, or nurse in attendance at the birth of a child to use the prescribed prophylactic solution for prevention of infantile blindness. Requires the parents or other persons in charge of an infant to report to the board of health or county physician cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 9994–9995.
	——— Directs the commission for the blind to adopt such measures as it may deem expedient for the prevention and cure of blindness.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 9447.
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires every parent, guardian, or other person having charge or custody of a deaf child between the ages of 6 and 17 years to cause the child to attend regularly some recognized school for the deaf, public, private, parochial, parish, or State, not less than the entire time the school is in session.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 10854.
	Special classes in public schools; transportation, home service.—Provides that in any school district where there are 10 or more pupils who are blind, deaf, or crippled, the board of education or the board of directors of the school district may provide appropriate instruction for them in a special class, and shall provide transportation to and from school for such children as could not otherwise attend. Any school district in which there are less than 10 defective pupils of a class may contract with another school district for the establishment of special	Rev. Stat. (1939), §§ 10351, 10352.

	classes if the pupils cannot be accommodated in the appropriate State institution.	
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides for the State schools for the blind and the deaf. All blind and deaf persons of suitable mental and physical capacity, under 21 years of age, who are residents of the State, are entitled to admission.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 10845–10870.
	Aid to college students; readers for the blind, etc.—Provides for State aid in amount of $300 per year to any blind student, citizen of the State, in attendance at a college, university, technical, or professional school in the State authorized to issue degrees, to enable him to employ a reader.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 10859–10861.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (Federally aided program).*—Accepts provisions of Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Designates the State board for vocational education as the State agency to cooperate with the Federal board for vocational education.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 10549–10553; Laws 1944, p. 48–49.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides for medical and surgical treatment, including hospitalization, of children under 21 years of age who are afflicted with a physical defect or illness which can be remedied.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 9648–9657; Laws 1943, p. 349.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the commission for the blind to act as a bureau of information for the purpose of securing employment for blind persons.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 9447.
	Sale of products.—Authorizes the commission for the blind to provide such means for the sale of the products of the blind as it deems expedient.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 9447.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Authorizes the commission for the blind to procure and furnish materials and tools to blind persons engaged in home industries and to buy and sell the products of the blind produced within the State.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 9447.
	Workshops.—Requires the commission for the blind to establish and maintain shops and workrooms for the employment of blind persons capable of useful labor.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 9447.
	Waiver of right to damages.—Provides that any blind person over the age of 18 years may agree with his employer to waive his right to damages for personal injury arising in the course of employment when blindness was the direct or contributory cause.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 3669.

[1] The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

MISSOURI—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Public assistance	*Aid to blind.*—Provides an annual pension of $300 to blind adult residents of the State. Specifies certain requirements as to residence, income, etc.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 9452.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Guide dogs for blind.*—Permits any blind person to be accompanied by a "seeing eye dog" on public conveyances and in places of public accommodations, subject to reasonable regulations.	Laws 1943, p. 344.
	Voting assistance, etc.—A voter who is unable to mark his ballot because of physical disability may be assisted by the judges of election.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 11606.
	Guardianship.—Provides for the appointment, by probate courts, of guardians, or curators of deaf and dumb minors over the age of 14 years.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 379.
Prohibitions	*Soliciting charity under false representation.*—Prohibits solicitation of money, etc., under false representation of blindness, deafness, or other physical deficiency.	Rev. Stat. (1939), § 4699.

MONTANA

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Provides for listing separately in the school census, blind and deaf children between the ages of 5 and 18 years, and for sending a copy of the list to the superintendent of the State school for the deaf and blind.	Laws 1943, ch. 182, § 8.
	——— Requires the clerk of the school district to ascertain at the time of taking the annual school census the number of deaf mute persons between 5 and 21 years old, and their names and addresses.	Rev. Codes Ann. (Anderson and McFarland 1935), § 1051.1.
	——— Requires the department of public welfare to maintain a register of blind persons in the State, describing their condition, cause of blindness, etc.	Laws 1939, ch. 42; Laws 1943, ch. 55.

Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires the parent or guardian to send to the State school for the deaf and blind or to otherwise provide for the education of a child between 5 and 18 years of age who is eligible for admission to the State school.	Laws 1943, ch. 182, § 5.
	Special classes in public schools; transportation, home service.—Provides for courses of instruction in the schools for children requiring special facilities or instruction because of physical, etc., deviation from the average.	Laws 1943, ch. 208.
	State schools.—Requires that institutions for the blind, deaf, and mute be established and supported by the State in such manner as may be prescribed by law.	Constitution, art. X, § 1.
	State school.—Transfers the State school for the deaf and blind to Great Falls and provides for the admission of deaf and blind children between 5 and 18 years of age who are not mentally deficient, dangerously diseased in body, or of confirmed immorality, or incapacitated for useful instruction by reason of physical disability.	Laws 1943, ch. 182.
Rehabilitation training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (Federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Empowers the State board for vocational rehabilitation to cooperate with the Federal board for vocational education.	Rev. Codes Ann. (Anderson and McFarland 1935), § 3044–§ 3051.3.
	——— Provides for payment to persons receiving vocational training under the direction of the State rehabilitation bureau of an amount not to exceed $40, if the trainee is single, or $60, if he is married or has dependents, for actual living expenses during training. Maintenance shall not be paid in certain cases, such as persons receiving compensation from the State industrial accident board, etc.	Rev. Codes Ann. (Anderson and McFarland 1935), § 3051.1–§ 3051.3.
	——— Authorizes the State supervisor for the blind at the direction of the department of public welfare to establish one or more training schools for the blind.	Laws 1939, ch. 42; Laws 1943, ch. 55.
	——— Directs the department of public welfare to teach the blind trades and occupations which may be followed in their homes or elsewhere.	Laws 1939, ch. 42; Laws 1943, ch. 55.
	——— Authorizes the department of public welfare to pay for tuition, lodging, support, and all necessary expenses for blind persons during their training or instruction if such training will contribute to their efficiency or self-support. Special educational opportunities not available within the State may be arranged for outside of the State.	Laws 1939, ch. 42; Laws 1943, ch. 55.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

MONTANA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation training, etc.	*Hospital, medical services, etc.*—Accepts the provisions of title V, pts. 2 and 3, of the Federal Social Security Act and provides for services to crippled children, including the location of crippled children, and diagnosis, medical and other care, aftercare and related services for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling. The State board of health shall administer the program.	Laws 1937, ch. 82, pt. VI; Laws 1941, ch. 126.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Authorizes the superintendent of State school for the deaf and blind to act as employment placement officer for the deaf and hard of hearing.	Laws 1945, ch. 189.
	——— Directs the department of public welfare to maintain one or more departments of vocational aid to assist the blind in finding employment.	Laws 1939, ch. 42; Laws 1943, ch. 55.
	——— Makes special provisions for the issuance of beauty operators' licenses to physically handicapped persons trained by the State bureau of vocational rehabilitation.	Laws 1945, ch. 211.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Authorizes the department of public welfare to aid individual blind persons or groups of blind persons to become self-supporting by loaning or renting to them materials or machinery necessary for their work.	Laws 1939, ch. 42; Laws 1943, ch. 55.
	Sale of products.—Authorizes the State department of public welfare to aid the blind in the sale and distribution of their products, including products made in workshops and training schools and those made by home industry.	Laws 1939, ch. 42; Laws 1943, ch. 55.
	Workshops for the blind.—Authorizes the State supervisor for the blind at the direction of the department of public welfare to establish one or more workshops for the employment of suitable blind persons.	Laws 1939, ch. 42; Laws 1943, ch. 55.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy blind who meet certain residence and other requirements. The amount received by each individual shall be sufficient when added to his other income and	Laws 1937, ch. 82, pt. V, § III; Laws 1939, ch. 129, § 3; Laws 1943, ch. 213, §§ 8, 9.

	support to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Provides for voting assistance by 2 of the election judges representing different parties to a person who by reason of blindness or other physical disability is unable to mark his ballot.	Rev. Codes Ann. (Anderson & McFarland, 1935), § 699.
	——— Permits absentee voting by a person who is physically incapacitated from attending the precinct poll of which he is an elector on the day of holding any general or special election, or primary election for the nomination of candidates for such general election, or any municipal general, special, or primary election.	Laws 1943, ch. 234, § 1.
	White canes for the blind.—Requires pedestrians and drivers to give a blind person carrying a white cane, or a white cane tipped with red, the right-of-way, and to take all precautions necessary to avoid injury to the blind person.	Laws 1941, ch. 7.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury service.*—A juror must be in possession of his natural faculties	Laws 1939, ch. 203, § 6.
	Motor-vehicle operators.—Prohibits any blind person from purchasing a driver's license and from driving a motor vehicle. Prohibits any person otherwise physically handicapped from purchasing a driver's license or from driving a motor vehicle in the State without first securing written permission from the State highway patrol supervisor or assistant supervisor.	Laws 1943, ch. 199, § 11.
Prohibitions	*Fraudulent use of white cane.*—Prohibits any person who is not wholly or partially blind from carrying a white cane or a white cane tipped with red.	Laws 1941, ch. 7, § 1.

NEBRASKA

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the enumeration in the school census of all children of school age who are blind, deaf, or crippled, and a report of such children to the director of assistance, as well as reports of blind and deaf children to the respective superintendents of the schools for the blind and for the deaf.	Rev. Stat. (1943), §§ 79–1509, 79–1924.
	——— Requires the school census enumerator to report every crippled child in the school district to the superintendent of public instruction who shall forthwith forward a copy to the board having supervision of crippled children.	Rev. Stat. (1943), §§ 71–1404, 71–1406.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEBRASKA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the State board of control to maintain a register of the blind, showing the name, location, age, length of residence, condition, cause of blindness, occupation, capacity for educational and industrial training of each, together with such other facts as may seem to them to be of value.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 83–210.
	——— Requires the person in attendance at the birth of a child born with visible congenital deformities to report thereon within 30 days to the director of health.	Rev. Stat. (1943), §§ 71–1404, 71–1405.
	Examinations.—Requires each public-school teacher to examine his pupils every school year for defective sight or hearing, and to notify the child's parent of any defect discovered. Authorizes any school district to employ physicians to make these examinations in place of the teachers. Requires the department of health to prescribe rules and to furnish equipment for making the tests.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 79–2122–§ 79–2127.
	Prevention.—Requires every physician assisting at a confinement to use one of several prescribed prophylactics in the eyes of the newborn infant to prevent infantile blindness.	Rev. Stat. (1943), §§ 71–714, 71–715.
	——— Requires the State board of control to collect, interpret, and disseminate information relating to the cause, prevention, and cure of blindness.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 83–210.
Education	*General.*—Requires each school district to provide educational opportunities for physically handicapped children, i. e., children resident in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years who are crippled, partially seeing, hard of hearing, defective in speech, cardiopathic, tubercular, or otherwise physically handicapped, who by reason of their physical defects are unable to attend regular public school classes, or who in order to profit from regular school instruction need facilities not available in regular classes.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 43–604–§ 43–610, as amended, Laws 1945, ch. 105.
	Compulsory education.—Requires all residents from 7 to 20 years of age who by reason of blindness or deafness are unable to obtain an education in ordinary schools to attend the State school for the blind or the State school for the deaf.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 79–1910.

Special classes in public schools; transportation; home service.—Authorizes school districts to establish and maintain 1 or more day schools having an average attendance of not less than 5 pupils for the instruction of deaf persons over the age of 5 years, whose parents are residents of the State.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 79–2132–§ 79–2137.
——— Authorizes each school district to provide transportation for physically handicapped children.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 43–607.
——— Authorizes each school district to provide visiting teachers for the home-bound physically handicapped child.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 43–607.
Special classes in public schools; transportation; home service.—Requires the State board of control to provide suitable and practical home teaching for blind persons who are unable to attend the State school for the blind.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 83–210.
——— Authorizes each school district to pay the tuition in any district for those physically handicapped children who are forced to leave the school district temporarily because of treatment, care, or supervision.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 43–607.
——— Authorizes each school district to provide correspondence instruction or any other method of instruction approved by the superintendent of public instruction.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 43–607.
State schools (institutional instruction).—Establishes the State school for the deaf and the State school for the blind. All deaf and dumb residents, and all persons blind or deaf to such an extent that they cannot acquire an education in the public schools who are of suitable age and capacity and of good moral character are entitled to an education in such schools without charge. Nonresidents may be admitted upon their compliance with the conditions of admission for citizens and upon paying a sum fixed by the board of control.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 83–201–§ 83–209.
——— Authorizes the board of control to provide for the care and education of children between 5 and 21 years old who are both deaf and blind. The board may employ mother-teachers for such deaf-blind children. The board may, with the written consent of the parents, send such children for a term not exceeding 10 years to the Nebraska State School for the Blind when a department for deaf-blind children is established therein, or to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, or to any other institution maintaining a school for the instruction of deaf-blind children.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 43–601–§ 43–603.
Scholarships.—Authorizes the State board of control to make loans of money to worthy and capable blind persons to assist them in pursuing advanced or technical studies.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 83–211.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEBRASKA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Lip reading.*—Provides that children admitted to the State school for the deaf shall be taught by the oral, aural, and lip-reading method, and not by the deaf alphabet and sign language method unless they are incapacitated by mental defects or by malformation of their vocal organs.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 83–207.
	Training of teachers.—Requires that teachers in day schools for the deaf be graduates of a training school for teachers of the deaf by the "oral" method.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 79–2136.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of vocational education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the Federal board for vocational education.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 79–2201–§ 79–2204.
	Hospital, medical service, etc.—Provides for the board of control through the director of assistance to spend State assistance funds allocated for crippled children to improve services for locating physically handicapped and crippled children, for providing medical and other services and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Rev. Stat. (1943), §§ 43–504 (g), 43–507, 43–522, 43–527.
	——— Establishes the State orthopedic hospital for crippled children and for those suffering from diseases which are likely to leave them deformed. Provides for admission of needy persons who may be benefited by medical or surgical treatment. Other crippled patients may be admitted on such terms as may be prescribed by the board of control.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 83–301–§ 83–304.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the State board of control to assist blind persons to find remunerative employment suited to their needs and capacities.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 83–210.
	——— Authorizes the State board of control to make loans of money to worthy and capable blind persons to assist them in carrying on business.	Rev. Stat. (1943,, § 83–211.

	Sale of products.—Requires the State board of control to assist blind workers in finding a market for their wares.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 83–210.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Requires the State board of control to assist blind workers in obtaining tools and materials needed in their work.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 83–210.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy blind persons who meet certain residence requirements, etc. The maximum amount of assistance to any person is $40 a month; the minimum amount $5.	Laws 1945, chs. 148, 153.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Provides for assistance in voting of 1 judge and 1 clerk, each of different political parties, to an elector who declares under oath that by reason of blindness or other physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 32–719.
	——— Permits absentee voting by any qualified elector who is unable, because of physical disability, to go to the voting place.	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 32–802.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Provides persons chosen from jury lists must be in possession of their natural faculties. (This provision relates to counties with population of 30,000 or more.)	Rev. Stat. (1943), § 25–1614.
	——— Exempts persons subject to any bodily infirmity amounting to disability from jury service.	Rev. Stat. (1943), §§ 25–1601, 25–1636.
	Motor vehicle operators.—Requires an applicant for a driver's license to state any physical defect he may have which might detract from his normal ability to operate a motor vehicle; and to show on examination that, despite such defect, he should be granted a license. Authorizes the issuance of restricted licenses.	Laws 1945, ch. 141, §§ 1, 4.
	Hunting licenses.—Prohibits the issuance of a hunter's permit to any person known to be physically unfit to carry or to use firearms.	Laws, 1945, ch. 78, § 1.

NEVADA

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Examination.*—Requires each public-school teacher to test the sight and hearing of his pupils each year, and to notify the parents of any child discovered to have defective sight or hearing.	Comp. Laws (Hillyer, 1929), § 5300–5304.
	Prevention.—Requires every doctor and midwife to instill in the eyes of a newborn babe a prophylactic for the prevention of infantile blindness. Requires any person attending an infant within 2 weeks after birth to give notice immediately of any inflammation of the infant's eyes.	Comp. Laws (Hillyer, 1929), § 5290–5299.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEVADA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*General.*—Provides that the State shall foster and support institutions for the benefit of the blind and deaf and dumb.	Constitution, art. XIII, § 158.
	Institutional instruction.—Authorizes the superintendent of public instruction to arrange with the directors of any institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind for the admission, education, and care of the deaf and dumb and the blind of the State, and entitles all such persons capable of education and free from disease who are unable to pay for their support and education to the benefits of this act. Provides that a person over 21 years old must have been a resident of the State for 5 years preceding his application.	Laws 1943, ch. 33, §§ 1, 2; Comp. Laws (Hillyer, 1929), § 2311.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally-aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Directs the State board of vocational education to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education; and provides for the board, acting jointly with the industrial commission, to administer the provisions of the act.	Comp. Laws (Hillyer, 1929), § 7773–7778, as amended, Laws 1943, ch. 164.
	Hospital, medical service, etc.—Accepts the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act relative to services for crippled children, and designates the board of health as the State agency to administer a program of service for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling.	Comp. Laws (Supp. 1941), § 5316.01–5316.06.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for county aid to needy blind persons who meet certain residence requirements. The maximum sum payable is $600 a year.	Comp. Laws (Hillyer, 1929), § 2314–2316.
	——— Provides for State aid supplementary to county relief to needy blind residents in the amount of $20 a month per person.	Laws 1943, ch. 29.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemption (Blind).*—Exempts a blind resident from the property tax up to $3,000, provided his total property within the State does not exceed $6,000.	Comp. Laws (Supp. 1941), § 6418.

	White canes for the blind.—Requires any pedestrian or any driver of a vehicle to come to a full stop and to take all precautions necessary to avoid an accident when coming in contact with any wholly or partially blind person carrying a white cane, or a white cane tipped with red.	Comp. Laws (Supp. 1941), § 2323.01.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides that an elector who declares under oath that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot may be assisted in voting by any elector whom he shall designate.	Comp. Laws (Supp. 1941), § 2483.
	——— Permits absentee voting by a registered elector who, by reason of illness or physical disability, is unable to attend the voting place on the day of a general, special, or primary election.	Comp. Laws (Hillyer, 1929), § 2553; Laws 1943, ch. 119, § 1.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury service.*—Disqualifies as a juror a person rendered incapable by reason of physical infirmity for jury service.	Comp. Laws (Hillyer, 1929), § 8476.
	Motor-vehicle operators.—Prohibits the issuance of a driver's license to any person who by reason of physical disability would not be able to operate a motor vehicle with safety. Directs that the examination of an applicant for a license shall include a test of his eyesight. Authorizes the issuance of restricted licenses in proper cases.	Comp. Laws (Supp. 1941), § 4442.20; Laws 1943, ch. 187, §§ 3, 7.
Prohibitions	Prohibits any person not wholly or partially blind from carrying a white cane or a white cane tipped with red.	Comp. Laws (Supp. 1941), § 2323.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires an annual enumeration of handicapped children by officers of each school district, and a report thereof to the State board of education. The board of education shall investigate the needs of such children and make rules relative to their education. The board shall maintain a register of the handicapped children in the State.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 134, § 40–42,
	——— Requires parent, physician, teacher, etc., of a child under 16 years of age to report any impairment of the child's hearing evidenced for 6 months or longer to the secretary of the State board of health.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 150, § 16.
	——— Authorizes the department of public welfare to maintain a register of the blind which shall describe their condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training, etc.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 131, § 1.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Examinations.*—The following provisions are optional and are to be in force whenever they are adopted by any city, union, special, or town school district: The school physician shall, at least once a year, examine every pupil and give notice of any defects discovered to the child's parent or guardian. Provides for the examination of every pupil to discover defective sight or hearing or any other disability or defect tending to prevent a child from receiving the full benefit of his school work.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 142, §§ 17, 21–24.
	Prevention.—Requires person attending a confinement to use a prophylactic for the prevention of infantile blindness. Requires any person having charge of an infant to report to the local board of health any inflammation, etc., of the infant's eyes occurring within 2 weeks after birth. Authorizes the State board of health to make rules necessary to prevent infantile blindness.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 150, § 5–10.
Education	*General.*—Requires the State board of education to make such rules and regulations relative to the education of handicapped children as may be necessary for their proper development.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 134, § 42.
	——— Authorizes the State board of education to cooperate with the United States in any plan for the education of handicapped children.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 134, § 46.
	——— (*Deaf*). Requires the State board of education to prepare, develop, and administer plans to provide educational facilities for the deaf.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 134, § 11 XIII.
	——— Requires the State board of education to cooperate with the State board of health in furnishing to parents of children with impaired hearing information as to the location of schools for the deaf or the nearest public school having special classes for the hard of hearing.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 151, § 17.
	Compulsory education.—Requires every handicapped child capable of benefiting by instruction to attend school or other place for instruction, or to receive instruction in his home for at least 2 hours a week.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 134, § 43.
	Special teachers, home instruction, transportation, etc.—Requires the school board of every town, in accordance with rules of the State	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 134, § 44.

	board of education, to employ a teacher or teachers for handicapped children, within the district, in their homes or at such places within or without the district as the board may arrange.	
	——— Requires each school board to furnish transportation to and from school to all handicapped children who are physically able to be transported; where the cost of transporation would be unreasonable, board near the place of instruction may be provided instead.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 134, § 45.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the proper Federal authorities for the purposes of the act.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 134, §§ 7, 38, 39.
	——— Authorizes the department of public welfare to contribute to the support of blind residents of the State receiving instruction in industrial institutions outside of the State.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 131, § 4.
	Hospital, medical service, etc.—Authorizes the State board of health to act as the agency of the State in the administration of a program of services for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling. The purpose of the program shall be to improve services for locating such children and for providing medical, etc., services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and after care to such children. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 150, §§ 11, 13.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Authorizes the department of public welfare to assist blind persons in finding employment.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 131, § 2.
	——— Authorizes the department of public welfare to assist the blind by developing home industries for them.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 131, § 2.
	Sale of products.—Authorizes the department of public welfare to assist blind persons engaged in home industries in marketing their products.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 131, § 2.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Authorizes the department of public welfare to furnish materials and tools to any blind person.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 131, § 2.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy blind persons who meet certain requirements. Residence is not required. The amount of assistance shall be sufficient, when added to all other income of a recipient, to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 126 §§ 10, 12, 13, 28.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemption.*—Exempts to the value of $1,000 the taxable property of a person totally deprived of his eyesight when the total value of his property with that of his spouse does not exceed $5,000.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 73, § 30.
	Exemptions from hunting, fishing license.—Exempts blind persons from the legal requirement that a person must obtain a license in order to fish, hunt, trap, etc., within the State.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 247, § 2.
	White canes for blind.—Grants blind pedestrians using a white cane the right of way on crosswalks in compact parts of towns. Requires a driver to exercise every reasonable precaution for the safety of such pedestrians on highways outside the compact part of a town.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 119, § 34.
	Books for the blind.—Authorizes the department of public welfare to devise means to facilitate the circulation of books for the blind.	Rev. Laws (1942), ch. 131, § 2.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides the voting assistance of one or of two election officers to any voter who declares under oath that because of blindness or other physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot. A totally blind person may be assisted by any qualified voter of his choice.	Laws 1945, ch. 166.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Permits absentee voting by any voter who by reason of physical disability is unable to vote in person at the biennial election.	Laws 1943, ch. 20, § 1.
	——— Exempts persons prevented by physical disability from the requirement for voting that a person must be able to read the constitution in the English language and to write.	Constitution pt. 1, art. 11.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor vehicle operators.*—Requires an applicant, if he has not been theretofore licensed to operate a motor vehicle in the State, for a driver's license to pass an examination as to his qualifications, but provides that no physical defect shall debar a person unless it can be shown by common experience that such defect incapacitates him from safely operating a motor vehicle. Authorizes the issuance of restricted licenses.	Laws 1945, ch. 177.

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires each board of education to make a register of physically handicapped children from birth to 21 years of age residing in the district and to forward copies thereof annually to the commissioner of education, who shall furnish copies to the commission for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 14–71.
	——— Requires the physician, midwife, or other attendant at childbirth to report to the State crippled children's commission within 30 days the birth of any child with visible congenital deformities.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 9: 13–5.
	——— Requires every attending or consulting physician, nurse, parent, or guardian having charge of any minor under 6 years of age who is deaf or has impaired hearing to report such defect in writing to the State department of health. If the director of health finds after investigation that the child is not receiving adequate care and treatment he shall report the matter to the proper agency, which may provide for such care and treatment.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 9: 14A–1.
	——— Requires every physician to report to the commission for the blind each case of defective vision which may result in permanent blindness.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 30: 6–1.
	——— Requires the State commission for the blind to maintain a register of all the blind within the State.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 30: 6–1.
	Census, reporting of defects, etc.—Authorizes the rehabilitation commission to make surveys of the names and condition of physically handicapped persons; and to arrange with hospitals for reports of patients and with the commissioner of labor for reports of employees injured in the course of employment when the earning capacity of such persons as a result of their disease or injury may have been seriously impaired.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 34: 16–8.
	Examinations.—Requires every board of education to employ at least one physician as medical inspector; and requires him or the nurse under his immediate direction to examine every pupil to learn whether any physical defect exists.	Rev. Stat. (1937), §§ 18: 14–56, 18: 14–57.
	——— Requires the medical inspector of each school district to examine children in special classes as often as necessary and proper.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 14–71.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEW JERSEY—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Prevention.*—Requires the State department of health to furnish free of cost a prophylactic for the prevention of infantile blindness to any licensed physician or midwife. Requires a person in charge of an infant less than 2 weeks old to report any inflammation of the infant's eyes to the local department of health within 6 hours.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 26: 4–73—§ 26: 4–77.
	——— Authorizes the commission for the blind to make inquiries concerning the causes of blindness and the proportion of preventable cases, and to cooperate with other boards, etc., in enforcing proper preventive measures.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 30: 6–15.
Education	*General.*—Requires the board of education of each school district to provide special equipment and facilities adapted for the accommodation, care, physical restoration, and instruction of children of school age who are physically handicapped to such an extent that they cannot be properly instructed in regular classrooms.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 14–69.
	Special classes, transportation, home instruction, etc. (Blind, deaf).—Requires the board of education of any school district in which there are 5 or more blind or near blind children, or 10 or more deaf or hard-of-hearing children to establish a special class or classes for their education. No such class shall contain more than 10 pupils.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 14–68.
	——— Requires the board of education of any school district in which there are 8 or more crippled children to establish a special class or classes for their proper and adequate accommodation and instruction; provided that the board of education may arrange for their instruction in the special class or classes of any other school district.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 14–69.
	——— Authorizes boards of education to establish special classes in hospitals, convalescent homes, and other institutions, when 8 or more physically handicapped children are available for instruction.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 14–70.
	——— Requires the boards of education, upon the recommendation or approval of the commissioner of education, to provide transportation for physically handicapped children.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 14–69.

	——— Requires the board of education of any school district in which special classes are conducted to provide transportation to and from school for physically crippled children. Other school districts may provide transportation for crippled children to and from school.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 14–9.
	——— Requires the boards of education upon the recommendation or approval of the commissioner of education to provide home teaching and bedside instruction for physically handicapped children.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 14–69.
	State schools.—Provides a State school for the deaf. Deaf residents of suitable age and capacity who are not over 21 years old shall be entitled to the privileges of the school for the time, not exceeding 14 years, which the State board of education shall determine. Tuition shall be free. Where a pupil's parent or guardian has sufficient means, the board of education may require either partial or full payment of the cost of the pupil's maintenance.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 16–1–§ 18: 16–6.
	——— (*institutional instruction*) (*Blind*).—The commission for the blind may provide for the instruction in a suitable institution or elsewhere of blind or partially blind inhabitants of the State.	Laws 1944, ch. 241 § 4.
	——— Authorizes the commission for the blind to send blind babies and young children who are too frail or backward to enter other institutions for the blind to some suitable institution in the State where special hospital care, instruction, and support can be provided.	Laws 1944, ch. 241 § 4.
	Scholarships.—Requires the boards of education, upon recommendation or approval of the commissioner of education, to provide scholarships in vocational and technical schools for physically handicapped children.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 14–69.
	——— Authorizes the payment by the State of a maximum sum of $200 a year for tuition at any college, technical school, etc. (other than an institution for the regular instruction of the blind) in the State and of a further sum of $300 a year for the employment of readers to any blind citizen of the State qualified for study in the institution who is financially unable to defray these expenses.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 18–1–§ 18: 18–4.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation* (*federally aided program*).—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal Act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Directs the State board of education to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Rehabilitation, and to prepare a plan for cooperation with the State rehabilitation commission in the establishment of rehabilitation courses for which joint Federal and State funds may be used.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 18: 17–6–§ 18: 17–9.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEW JERSEY—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Requires the rehabilitation commission to investigate every physically handicapped person whom it discovers by means of surveys or reports from hospitals, etc. If a person is susceptible of rehabilitation, it shall acquanit him with rehabilitation facilities, offer counsel regarding a suitable occupation and initiate definite plans for beginning rehabilitation.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 34: 16–8.
	——— Authorizes the State rehabilitation commission to establish and maintain the New Jersey Memorial School for Rehabilitation with such branches as may be necessary for training in selected occupations of physically handicapped persons registered with the commission	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 34: 16–11.
	——— Authorizes the rehabilitation commission to arrange with the commissioner of education for courses in the public schools or with any educational institution or any public or private organization or commercial, industrial, or agricultural establishment for occupational training of registered physically handicapped persons	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 34: 16–11.
	——— Authorizes the State rehabilitation commission to provide maintenance costs during training not exceeding $10 a week for not more than 20 weeks (unless specially continued by the commission) to any registered physically handicapped persons.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 34: 16–12.
	——— (*Deaf*).—Requires the director of the division for the deaf in the department of labor to arrange for the vocational training of deaf persons when necessary.	Laws 1941, ch. 197, § 3.
	Vocational rehabilitation. (*Blind*)—Authorizes the commission for the blind when a blind person may be enabled to earn his living in part or in whole by a course of special instruction to provide sufficient funds for the necessary training charges. To be eligible for such aid, a blind person must meet residence or other requirements. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Laws 1944, ch. 241, § 2.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides for a State crippled children's commission which is authorized to inquire into the number, distribu-	Rev. Stat. (Supp. 1941), § 9: 13–1; (1937), § 9: 13–3.

	tion, and condition of crippled children throughout the State, to study existing facilities and legal provisions and to provide for their care, treatment, maintenance, education, and general welfare. Cooperation with the United States under title V, § 511–515, of the Social Security Act is provided for.	
	——— Authorizes counties having no county hospital for crippled children to appropriate not more than $30,000 each year for the diagnosis and treatment of crippled children resident in the county and under 21 years of age.	Rev. Stat. (Supp. 1941), § 9: 13–7.
	——— Authorizes the State commission for the blind, when it appears upon examination by a qualified specialist that a blind person may have any disability benefited or removed by proper surgical or medical treatment, to provide such treatment.	Laws 1944, ch. 241, § 3.
	——— Authorizes the State rehabilitation commission to arrange for necessary therapeutic treatment of any registered physically handicapped persons.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 34: 16–9.
	Appliances, etc.—Authorizes the State rehabilitation commission to furnish artificial limbs and other orthopedic and prosthetic appliances to registered physically handicapped persons.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 34: 16–10.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Authorizes the rehabilitation commission to cooperate with the commissioner of labor in the placement of registered physically handicapped persons in remunerative employment. The commission may conduct surveys of various industries with regard to the employment of physically handicapped persons therein. The commission is authorized to cooperate with any Federal or State department or with any county or municipal authorities in the State, or with any private agencies.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 34: 16–15.
	——— (*Deaf*).—Creates a division for the deaf in the State department of labor with a director thereof who shall collect statistics pertaining to the deaf and their employment, ascertain what occupations are most suitable for them, endeavor to create new fields of employment for the deaf and to place them in such various lines of employment and cooperate with other State agencies to the end that qualified deaf persons may be employed by such agencies.	Laws 1941, ch. 197, §§ 1, 3.
	——— Authorizes the director of the division for the deaf to investigate any charges of discrimination against the deaf by certain employers, industries, or organizations and to combat all unfair discrimination.	Laws 1941, ch. 197, § 3.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEW JERSEY—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Equipment (material, tools, etc.).*—Authorizes the commission for the blind to make loans of capital, of stock in trade, of tools and apparatus, or of money to blind persons desirous of earning a living by any form of business or productive activity.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 30: 6–2.
	Concessions in public buildings.—Empowers the authorities in charge of any State, county, or municipal building to grant to the commission for the blind a permit for the operation of a vending stand therein by a blind person under its supervision. Requires that the blind person shall be 21 years old, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State.	Rev. Stat. (Supp. 1941), §§ 30: 6–15.1, 30: 6–15.2.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind persons over 18 years of age who meet certain residence requirements, etc. The amount granted shall be sufficient when added to all other income of the individual to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 30: 6–14; Laws 1944, ch. 241, § 1.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Exemption from license fees, etc.*—Exempts the owner or keeper of a seeing-eye dog from the payment of any fee for its licensing and registration.	Laws 1941, ch. 151.
	——— Entitles blind residents to a residents' fishing license without fee or charge.	Rev. Stat. (Supp. 1941), § 23: 3–4.
	Free transportation for guides of the blind.—Permits any street railway, traction railway, or autobus company to transport any totally blind person and his guide at the usual and ordinary fare charged to 1 person.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 48: 3–34.
	Guide dogs.—Provides that any blind person accompanied by a seeing-eye dog may keep such dog in his immediate custody when riding on a bus or other public utility, subject to such rules as the board of public-utility commissioners may prescribe.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 48: 3–33.

	White canes for the blind.—Grants a blind person carrying a white cane with a red base 6 inches or more wide the right-of-way in crossing any highway or intersection, even where there is a traffic signal, but not where traffic is specially directed by a police officer.	Rev. Stat. (Supp. 1941), § 39: 4–32.1.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides for voting assistance by 2 members of the district board to any person who is unable by reason of blindness or other physical disability to mark his own ballot. A blind voter may have the assistance of any person of his own selection. There are similar provisions for assistance in the use of voting machines.	Laws 1944, ch. 230, § 2; Laws 1945, ch. 56, § 7.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury service.*—Physical disability which will prevent proper performance of service as a juror is a disqualification.	Laws 1943, ch. 113.
	Motor vehicle operators.—Provides a driver's license shall not be denied an applicant by reason of a physical defect unless from common experience it can be shown that the defect incapacitates a person from safely operating a motor vehicle. Authorizes the commissioner of motor vehicles to issue a license conditioned on the use of a particular artificial appliance to an applicant possessing physical defects.	Rev. Stat. (Supp. 1941), § 39:3–10; (1937), § 39:3–11.
Prohibitions	*Charitable functions for the blind, licenses.*—Prohibits the use of aid to any blind person or organization of blind persons for the purpose of promoting a fair, exhibition, or public performance under an agreement to share the proceeds therefrom without first obtaining a license for such performance.	Rev. Stat. (1937), § 2:113A–1.

NEW MEXICO

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires each county school superintendent to furnish semiannually to the superintendent of the State school for the blind a complete list of all blind children between 5 and 21 years of age in the county.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 55–2205.
	——— Requires the enumeration of all deaf or mute persons of school age in the school census; requires each school superintendent to report such persons in his county to the superintendent of the State school for the deaf and dumb.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 55–2305.
	Prevention.—Requires the State department of public health to aid and advise in the prevention of infantile blindness and to prescribe prophylactic treatment for its prevention.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 71–104.

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Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEW MEXICO—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires the parent or guardian of a child between 5 and 21 years old who cannot be educated in the public schools on account of blindness to send the child to the State school for the blind for a period of 7 years.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 55–2203.
	State schools.—Confirms the State asylum for the deaf and dumb at Santa Fe, and the State institute for the blind at Alamogordo as State educational institutions.	Constitution, art. XII, § 11.
	State schools.—Provides a State school for the blind at Alamogordo and requires the parent or guardian of any child between 5 and 21 years old who on account of blindness cannot be educated in the public schools to send such blind child to the State school for a period of 7 years. Children under 5 years of age may be admitted to the school by the superintendent.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 55–2201– § 55–2206.
	——— Provides a State school for the deaf and dumb for the care and instruction of deaf and hard of hearing residents between 5 and 21 years old. Instruction is free to residents. Nonresidents may be admitted under such rules as the board of trustees may prescribe on payment or guaranty of at least $615 for the school year.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 55–2301– § 55–2305, as amended; Laws 1945, ch. 80.
	Scholarships, etc.—Requires State institutions of higher learning to accept, on request by the State board of vocational education, approved rehabilitation trainees as special students, and to remit for them all matriculation, student activity, laboratory, and registration fees.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 55–517.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*General.*—Authorizes the governor to accept for the State the benefits and obligations of any Federal act now in force or which may be enacted relating to vocational rehabilitation, and to the care, training, and maintenance of handicapped children.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 55–509.
	Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal Act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of vocational education the administrative agency for the National Rehabilitation Act and of all amendments, additions, continuations, and enlargements thereof.	Stat. Ann. (1941), §§ 55–504, 55–514.

	——— Requires State institutions of higher learning to accept at the request of the State board for vocational education approved rehabilitation trainees as special students.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 55–517.
	Hospital, medical service, etc.—Authorizes the State department of public welfare to establish and administer a program of services for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling including facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Stat. Ann. (1941), §§ 73–103 (k), 73–104 (b) (g).
	——— Creates the Carrie Tingley Crippled Children's Hospital for the treatment and care in cooperation with the department of public welfare of crippled children of the State whose parents are financially unable to provide treatment.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 5–301–§ 5–308.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy blind persons who meet specified requirements. The amount of assistance shall be sufficient when added to any other income of the recipient to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Stat. Ann. (1941), §§ 73–109, 73–115, 73–123; Laws 1943, ch. 133, § 1.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Exemption from license fees for guide dogs.*—Provides that no license fee shall be charged for guide dogs trained to lead the blind.	Laws 1943, ch. 62, § 1.
	Guide dogs for blind.—Prohibits any person from debarring a guide dog which is safely muzzled and under the control of a blind person from any place of public accommodation such as a restaurant, hotel, hospital, store, carrier, or any place of public entertainment.	Laws 1943, ch. 57.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides for voting assistance by two poll clerks to any voter who declares under oath that he is unable to mark his ballot because of blindness, defective eyesight, or other physical disability.	Laws 1943, ch. 113, § IIA.
	Free irrigation privileges.—Authorizes the commissioners of any community ditch in the State to allow blind men or their widows to irrigate free of charge a portion of land not to exceed 3 acres.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 77–1438.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor vehicle operators.*—Prohibits the issuance of a driver's license to any person who by reason of physical disability would not be able to operate a motor vehicle with safety upon the highways. Requires a physical examination of applicants, but where an application is for a renewal of a license, the commissioner may waive this requirement.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 68–310; Laws 1945, ch. 42.
Prohibitions	*Soliciting charity under false representations.*—Prohibits any person from falsely representing himself as blind, deaf, dumb, crippled, or otherwise physically defective for the purpose of obtaining money or any other thing of value.	Stat. Ann. (1941), § 41–2115.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEW YORK

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires school census in cities and school districts to include such information relating to physical defects of children between birth and 18 years of age as the State and local authorities require.	Education Law, § 650–654 (Thompson, 1939), as amended, Laws 1944, ch. 778 § 8.
	——— Requires the State education department to maintain a register of physically handicapped children.	Laws 1944, ch. 778 (pp. 1680–1681).
	——— Requires boards of education of each school district to ascertain under certain prescribed regulations the number of physically handicapped children in the district under the age of 18 years.	Laws 1945, ch. 782 § 1.
	——— Requires the industrial commission to report to the department of education all reports made to it of cases of injuries received by employees which may result in rendering the employee in need of rehabilitation.	Laws 1945, ch. 888.
	——— Requires the department of health to arrange with all public and private hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries and with practicing physicians to send to the department of education prompt reports of persons under treatment for any injury or disease that may render them physically handicapped and to arrange with health officers to submit reports of persons who in course of their official duties they find suffering from any disease which may render them handicapped.	Laws 1945, ch. 888.
	Census, reporting of defects, etc.—Requires the State board of charities to report to the advisory commission for handicapped persons, from time to time, the handicapped children under 18 years of age in institutions or under the supervision of organizations coming under the visitation of the board.	Education Law, § 1208a (Thompson, 1939).
	——— (*Blind*).—Requires commissioner of public welfare to report name, address, etc., of blind persons so as to assist the department in maintaining a register of wholly or partially blind persons.	Social Welfare Law, § 291 (Thompson, Supp. 1942).
	——— Requires State commission for the blind to have maintained a complete register of blind persons which shall describe the condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training of	Laws 1945, ch. 654.

	each person. Health agencies, physicians, and nurses are required to report cases of blind persons in writing to the commission, giving name, age, and residence.	
	——— (*Deaf*).—Requires physicians, nurses, parents, or guardians to report children under 6 years of age who are totally deaf or whose hearing is impaired.	Public Health Law, § 320a (Thompson, 1939).
	Examinations.—Requires medical inspectors to make annual medical examinations of all school children who have not submitted the required health certificates, to ascertain whether they are suffering from defective sight or hearing or from any other physical disability which will prevent their progress in school. Provides for sending of reports of defects to parents and for furnishing free treatment if parents are unwilling or financially unable to provide it. Requires inspectors to be especially trained for the work.	Education Law, §§ 570–574, 577a, 577b (Thompson, 1939); § 578 (Thompson, Supp. 1942), as amended, Laws 1944, ch. 778 § 7.
	——— Makes it the duty of commissioners of public welfare and certain public welfare and city welfare officers to provide physical examination of any child whom they have reason to suspect of physical defect and to provide the necessary medical and surgical care in a suitable institution or in the child's own home. If necessary, payment for both examination and treatment may be paid for by the State.	Social Welfare Law, § 398 (Thompson, Supp. 1942).
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Examinations.*—Empowers the children's court to cause any physically defective child coming within its jurisdiction to be examined as to his need for medical, etc., care. The court may accept the report of the State department of health as to his need for such care.	Unconsolidated Laws, § 394 (Thompson, 1939).
	Prevention. (*Blind*).—Makes prevention of blindness in infancy a specific function of division of maternity, infancy, and child hygiene.	Public Health Law, § 18c (7) (Thompson, 1939).
	——— Requires midwives, etc., to report to health officer or physician cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Penal Law, § 482 (Thompson, 1939).
	——— Requires the State commission of the blind to make inquiries concerning the cause of blindness, to learn what proportion of these cases are preventable, and to inaugurate and cooperate in such preventive measures as it deems wise.	Unconsolidated Laws, § 88 (Thompson, 1939).
Education	*General.*—Permits the legislature to provide aid, care, and support for the education and support of blind, deaf, the dumb, and the physically handicapped.	Constitution, art. VII, § 8.
	——— Grants the children's court of each county and city jurisdiction relative to the education, physical care, and treatment of all physically handicapped minors 16 years of age and over.	Unconsolidated Laws, § 376 par. 1 (e) (Thompson, 1939).

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEW YORK—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires physically handicapped minors to attend school if proper facilities for their care, transportation, and instruction are provided.	Education Law, § 624 (c) (Thompson, 1939).
	State schools (institutional instruction). (Blind).—Provides for the establishment, etc., of the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia, and the Institute for the Education of the Blind in New York City. Legal blind residents of the State 15 years or under are eligible for appointment as State pupils.	Education Law, § 980–1012 (Thompson, 1939); § 979 (Thompson, Supp. 1942).
	State schools (institutional instruction). (Deaf).—Provides 7 State institutions for the instruction of the deaf. The commissioner of education prescribes courses of study and methods of instruction and makes appointments of pupils. All deaf children resident in the State, of the age of 3 years or over, are eligible for appointment as State pupils. Regular term of instruction is 12 years or until the pupil has reached the age of 18 years.	Education Law, § 970–974 (Thompson, 1939).
	Special classes in public schools; transportation; home service.—Authorizes boards of education of cities and union free school districts to furnish suitable educational facilities for physically handicapped children by means of home teaching, transportation to school, by special classes, or scholarships in nonresident schools.	Laws 1945, ch. 782.
	Aid to college students; readers for blind, etc.—Provides for State aid in amount of $300 per year to any blind or deaf student, citizen of the State, in attendance at a college, university, technical, or professional school in the State authorized to issue degrees, to enable him to employ a reader, or to aid him in receiving instruction.	Education Law, § 983 (Thompson, 1939).
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*General.*—Provides for an advisory commission for physically handicapped persons, composed of commissioner of education, State industrial commissioner, commissioner of health, commissioner of social welfare, and the commissioner of mental hygiene. This commission acts as administrative agency for rehabilitation work with certain duties definitely assigned to the department of health and the department of education.	Education Law, §§ 1203, 1203a (Thompson, 1939), as amended. Laws 1945, ch. 888.

Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).—Provides for the vocational rehabilitation of all handicapped persons over 14 years of age. Directs the State board for vocational education to cooperate with the proper Federal agency in carrying out the purposes of the law. The department of health arranges for hospital care for these persons and the department of education is directed to arrange special training courses in the public schools of the State and with private or commercial institutions and with employers in selected occupations.	Laws 1945, ch. 888.
——— (*Blind*).—Authorizes the State commission for the blind to establish one or more training schools for the blind. Permits the commission to pay for the tuition, lodging, etc., for blind persons during their training or instruction in any suitable occupation provided the training will contribute to the self-support of such blind persons.	Unconsolidated Laws, § 86 (Thompson, 1939).
Hospital, medical services, etc.—Directs the department of education to stimulate all private and public efforts designed to relieve and care for physically handicapped children and to coordinate these efforts with the work and function of governmental agencies.	Laws 1944, ch. 778 (p. 1680–81).
——— Empowers the public welfare commissioners to provide children who attend schools other than public with all or any of the health and welfare services including corrective aids and appliances, authorized and made available to children in the public schools.	Social Welfare Law, § 396 (Thompson, Supp. 1942).
——— Empowers the children's court to issue orders for surgical, medical, or therapeutic treatment or hospital care for physically handicapped children within its jurisdiction.	Unconsolidated Laws, § 394 (Thompson, 1939).
——— (*Cripples*).—Makes the rehabilitation of crippled children not otherwise provided for a specific function of the division of maternity, infancy, and child hygiene.	Public Health Law, § 18c (8) (Thompson, 1939).
——— Designates the department of health as State agency to receive and disburse Federal funds allotted for the care and treatment of crippled children.	Public Health Law § 19c, d, e, f (Thompson, 1939).
Hospital, medical services, etc. (cripples).—Provides for care and treatment of crippled or deformed persons at the State reconstruction home at West Haverstraw who reside in the State or were present in the State when crippled, deformed, or stricken. Directs that persons who are not capable of benefiting from "care in terms of improved capacity for remunerative occupation and/or self-sufficiency" shall not be admitted.	Public Health Law, §§ 351, 352 (Thompson, 1939) as amended laws 1945, ch. 898.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEW YORK—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Hospital, medical services, etc. (Deaf).*—Requires the commissioner of health when notified that a deaf minor under 6 years of age is not receiving adequate care and treatment to report the fact to the appropriate welfare or other official agency which may provide care and treatment.	Public Health Law, § 320a (Thompson, 1939).
	Appliances.—Directs the department of education to procure and furnish to handicapped persons artificial limbs and other orthopedic and prosthetic appliances, provided these appliances will enable the person to obtain suitable employment.	Laws 1945, ch. 888.
	——— Empowers the children's court to issue orders for necessary appliances and devices for physically handicapped children within its jurisdiction.	Unconsolidated Laws § 394 (Thompson, 1939).
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Directs the department of education to aid handicapped persons in securing such employment as will be suitable to their condition.	Laws 1945, ch. 888.
	——— *(Blind).*—Directs the State commission for the blind to maintain one or more bureaus of information and industrial aid to help the blind in finding employment.	Unconsolidated Laws, § 85 (Thompson, 1939).
	Sale of products.—Requires State standards and purchase commissioner to determine fair market price of brooms, mops, and other products manufactured by the blind and offered for sale to State or any governmental agency, etc. Provides for the appointment of a service bureau to facilitate the distribution of orders among agencies for the blind.	Laws 1945, ch. 299, § 2–3.
	——— Permits resident blind workmen and institutions selling merchandise made by the blind to affix labels containing words "made by a blind workman."	Penal Law, § 961 (Thompson, 1939).
	——— Authorizes the State commission for the blind to assist blind persons in the sale and distribution of their products.	Unconsolidated Laws, §§ 85, 86 (Thompson, 1939).
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Empowers State commission for the blind to furnish materials and machinery to blind persons to enable them to become self-supporting.	Unconsolidated Laws, § 86 (Thompson, 1939).

	——— Empowers the department of education to furnish worthy poor blind pupils when they have completed their course of training in the industrial department with an outfit of machinery and tools for commencing business, to be charged to the county.	Education Law, § 1005 (3) (Thompson, 1939).
	Workshops for the blind.—Authorizes the State commission for the blind to establish 1 or more workshops for the blind for the employment of suitable blind persons, to equip and maintain the shops, and to pay the employees suitable wages.	Unconsolidated Laws, § 86 (Thompson, 1939).
	Concessions in public buildings, etc.—Empowers the mayor of any city to issue a license (good for year, no fee) to any adult blind person for the vending of goods or newspapers, in such places as he may set aside for this purpose. Requires the blind person to be a United States citizen and a resident of the city for 3 years.	General City Law, § 10 (Thompson, 1939).
	Civil service.—Prohibits State or municipal civil-service commissions for disqualifying or discriminating against a person competing for a civil-service position solely by reason of his blindness or other handicap.	Laws 1945, ch. 888.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy resident blind persons unable to support themselves, the amount and nature of the assistance to be determined by the public welfare officials. Care, support, service, medical or surgical care, nursing, or board in a private institution or boarding house, or any special aid as the condition of blindness may make necessary may be granted by the public welfare board. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Social Welfare Law, § 283–293 (Thompson, Supp. 1942) as amended, Laws 1943, ch. 472; Laws 1944, chs. 391, 400, 401.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Exemptions from license fees.*—Authorizes the issuance of a license for a "seeing-eye" dog without payment of a fee.	Agriculture and Markets Law, § 109 (Thompson, 1939).
	——— Places set aside for licensing to blind persons for vending of goods or newspapers by mayors of cities exempted from payment of license fees.	General City Law, § 10 (Thompson, 1939).
	Guide dogs for blind.—"Seeing-eye" dogs to accompanying blind persons permitted on omnibuses.	Public Service Law, § 63i (Thompson, 1939) as amended, Public Service Law, § 63h½ (Thompson, Supp. 1942).
	——— "Seeing-eye" dogs accompanying blind persons permitted on all common carriers.	Railroad Law, § 211 (Thompson, Supp. 1942).
	Voting assistance, etc.—Exempts persons with physical disability from requirement that voters must be able to read and write English.	Constitution, art. II, § 1.
	——— Exempts persons with physical disability from the requirement that voters must be identified through their signatures.	Constitution, art. II, § 7.
	——— Provides voting assistance to a person who registers personally and declares that he is unable to prepare his ballot because of blindness or because of total inability of both hands or is in such a crippled condition that he cannot enter the voting booth.	Election Law, §§ 167, 203 (Thompson, 1939).

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NEW YORK—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Civil service.*—Prohibits State or municipal civil-service commissions from disqualifying or discriminating against a person competing for a civil-service position solely by reason of his blindness or other handicap.	Laws 1945, ch. 888.
	Jury service.—Requires a juror to be in possession of his natural faculties, and not infirm or decrepit.	Unconsolidated Laws, §§ 1695c–11 (4), 1695d–5 (5), 1695e–10 (4); Judiciary Law, § 502 (4).
	Motor vehicle operators.—Applicants for operator's or chauffeur's license must pass such examinations as to his qualifications as the commissioner of motor vehicles shall require.	Laws 1943, ch. 105, § 9.
Prohibitions	*Soliciting charity under false representations.*—Provides that a person who fraudulently represents himself to be deaf and dumb, in order to collect money, etc., is guilty of a misdemeanor.	Penal Law, § 939 (Thompson, 1939).
	Misrepresentation of merchandise.—Prohibits misrepresentation of merchandise as made by the blind.	Penal Law, § 961 (Thompson, 1939).

NORTH CAROLINA [1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires each county superintendent to report the names and addresses of parents or guardians of deaf, dumb, and blind children to the principal of the institution provided for each.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 115–312.
	——— Requires the State commissioner for the blind to maintain a register of the blind describing their condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education, and industrial training and such other facts as the commission may deem to be of value.	Gen. Stat. (1943) § 111–4.
	——— Provides that the State board of health shall cooperate with the State board of education in securing reports from hospitals, health officers, physicians, etc., of persons under treatment for an injury or	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 115–252.

	disease which may render them physically, permanently, and vocationally handicapped.	
	——— Requires the bureau of labor for the deaf to keep a census of the deaf with facts relating to their condition, and to collect statistics of the deaf.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 95–71.
	Prevention.—Requires physician or midwife to use a prescribed prophylactic for prevention of blindness in the eyes of a new-born infant. Requires physician, mother, etc., to report immediately any inflammation of the eyes of an infant occurring within 2 weeks after birth.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 130–193–§ 130–197.
	——— Requires the State commission for the blind to make inquiries concerning the cause of blindness, to learn what proportion of the cases are preventable, and to cooperate in preventive measures for the State.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 111–8.
	Prevention.—Requires the State board of charities and public welfare to give special attention to the causes of defects or loss of the several senses and of deformity and infirmity of the physical organization.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 108–4.
	Examinations.—Requires the physical examination at least once every 3 years of all children in public schools. Such examinations shall be made by their teachers according to instructions furnished by the State board of health. The parent or guardian of a child having a serious physical defect shall be notified to bring the child before an agent of the State board of health for a more thorough physical examination.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 115–316.
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires the attendance at a school for the deaf or the blind of every deaf and every blind child of sound mind between the ages of 7 and 18 years who is qualified for admission into a State school for the deaf or the blind.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 115–309–§ 115–312.
	Special classes, etc.—Establishes a school at the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia for patients between the ages of 6 and 21 years.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 131–3.
	——— Directs the employment of a teacher for the deaf and dumb or blind at the Pembroke State College for Indians to teach deaf, dumb, or blind Indian children of Robeson and surrounding counties.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 116–84.
	State schools.—Provides a State school for the blind at Raleigh for white and colored blind children and for colored deaf mutes, residents of the State, capable of receiving instruction between the ages of 7 and 21 years.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 116–105–§ 116–110.
	——— Provides the State school for the deaf for white deaf residents capable of benefiting from instruction who are between the ages of 8 and 23 years. Children under 8 years may be admitted by the board of directors.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 116–120–§ 116–124.

[1] The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.	Gen. Stat. (1943), §§ 115–249, 115–250.
	——— Limits to $10 per week for 20 weeks, unless an extension of time is granted by the State board of education, payments for the maintenance of any person in training under the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 115–253.
	——— Requires the State commission for the blind to maintain one or more bureaus of information and industrial aid to teach the blind trades and occupations which may be followed in their own homes.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 111–5.
	——— Authorizes the commission for the blind to pay for tuition and support of blind persons during training in any suitable occupation when such training will contribute to the efficiency or self-support of such blind persons. Educational opportunities not available in the State may be arranged for outside the State.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 111–6.
	——— Authorizes the State commission for the blind to teach the blind in their homes.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 111–7.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides for a board of trustees of the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 131–1.
	——— Provides for payment by the county or city to the State board of health of a sum not exceeding $10 per hundred children to be used for the treatment of school children for defects other than dental.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 115–320.
	——— Authorizes the State commission for the blind to arrange for the examination of the eyes of blind persons and to pay for needed medical and surgical treatment of such persons.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 111–8.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the chief of the bureau of labor for the deaf to ascertain what trades or occupations are most suitable for them and to use his best efforts to aid them in securing employment which they may be fitted to engage in.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 95–71.

	——— Requires the appointment of a competent deaf man as chief of the bureau of labor for the deaf.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 95–71.
	——— Requires the State commission for the blind to maintain one or more bureaus of information and industrial aid to assist the blind in finding employment.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 111–5.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.)—Authorizes the State commission for the blind to aid individual blind persons or groups of blind persons to become self-supporting by furnishing material or equipment to them.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 111–6.
	Sale of products.—Authorizes the State commission for the blind to assist blind persons in the sale and distribution of their products.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 111–6.
	——— Requires the State commission for the blind to maintain one or more bureaus of information and industrial aid to assist the blind in disposing of the products of their home industry.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 111–5.
	Workshops.—Authorizes the State commission for the blind to establish one or more training schools and workshops for the employment of suitable blind persons.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 111–6.
	Concessions in public buildings.—Authorizes the State commission for the blind to license and establish needy blind persons as operators of vending stands in public buildings. The commission may cooperate with the Federal Government in licensing blind persons to operate vending stands in Federal buildings. Public officers in charge of State, county, or municipal property may permit the operation of vending stands by needy blind persons on the premises.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 111–27.
Public assistance	*General.*—Empowers the general assembly to provide for the indigent deaf-mute and blind of the State.	Constitution, art. XI, § 10.
	Aid to needy blind.—Provides for State aid to needy blind persons who meet specified residence and other requirements. The maximum amount of assistance is $30 per month to a recipient. Provides for cooperation with the United States.	Gen. Stat. (1943), §§ 111–15, 111–17, 111–24.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemptions from license fees, etc.*—Exempts from a peddler's tax blind persons who have been residents of the State for 12 or more months continuously.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 105–53 (f).
	——— Provides for free privilege licenses for blind persons 21 years of age or more desiring to operate legitimate businesses of any kind whose annual income does not amount to $1,200 or more.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 105–249.
	——— Exempts from the sales tax all sales of crutches, of artificial limbs, artificial eyes, hearing devices when the same are designed to be worn on the person of the owner or user, and sales of orthopedic appliances.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 105–169 (r).

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Guide dogs.*—Provides that a person accompanied by his seeing-eye dog shall be given equal accommodations, privileges, etc., on all public conveyances and all places of public accommodation with other persons.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 67–29.
	Lawbooks for blind lawyers.—Authorizes the loan of lawbooks in the custody of the secretary of state to needy blind lawyers.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 111–29 (3).
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides for assistance in voting to any person who on account of physical disability is unable to mark his own ballot.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 163–172–§ 163–174.
	——— Provides for absentee voting by any qualified elector who by reason of physical disability is unable to travel to the voting place in his precinct on the day of any general election.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 163–54.
	Licenses for soliciting alms.—Requires an individual soliciting alms who is blind, or otherwise physically handicapped, and an organization soliciting alms for the crippled, blind, or deaf to secure a license from the proper authorities before making any solicitations.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 108–82–§ 108–84.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor-vehicle operators.*—Prohibits issuance of a driver's license to any person afflicted with such physical disability as will prevent him from exercising reasonable control over a motor vehicle on the highways.	Gen. Stat. (1943), § 20–9 (e).

NORTH DAKOTA

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the enumeration of all deaf and dumb, and blind persons between the ages of 5 and 25 years in the biennial school census; requires that a report of such deaf and dumb, and blind persons be made to the superintendents of the schools for the deaf and for the blind.	Rev. Code (1943), § 15–4713.
	——— Requires the enumeration of all crippled persons of any age in the biennial school census.	Rev. Code (1943), § 15–4713.
	——— Requires hospitals, physicians, or other persons in attendance at childbirth to report within 3 days to the State public welfare board the birth of a child born with a visible congenital deformity.	Rev. Code (1943), § 50–1007.

	Prevention.—Requires all physicians, midwives, or other persons in professional attendance upon a birth to examine the eyes of the infant, and if there is the least reason to suspect the presence of a disease of the eyes, to use a prophylactic. Requires the parents or any person carying for an infant to report to the local health officer any inflammation of the infant's eyes occurring within 2 weeks after birth, if there is no qualified physician in attendance.	Rev. Code (1943), § 23–0710– § 23–0712.
	Examinations.—Authorizes a board of county commissioners when petitioned by a majority of the school directors of the county, or a district board of education when petitioned by a majority of the parents of school children in the district to employ physicians or nurses to examine and inspect the school children under its jurisdiction.	Rev. Code (1943), § 15–4722.
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires the parent, etc., of any deaf or blind child between the ages of 7 and 20 years to send the child to the State school for the deaf and dumb, or to the State school for the blind.	Rev. Code (1943), § 15–3402.
	Home instruction.—Provides that pupils who are physically unable to attend school may enroll in the correspondence courses for high-school grades maintained by the State board of higher education, and that in such cases one of the child's parents shall become the supervising teacher.	Rev. Code (1943), § 15–1901.
	State schools.—Provides for the permanent location of the State school for the deaf and dumb at the city of Devils Lake; and of the State blind asylum in the county of Pembina.	Constitution art. XIX §§ 215, 216.
	——— (*Blind*).—Provides for the State blind asylum at Bathgate for the education of blind or partially blind children, who are residents of the State, of school age, capable of receiving an education, of good moral character, and free from chronic infection. Nonresidents may be admitted on payment of the cost of their education. Pupils shall receive instruction in general subjects as well as in vocational training.	Rev. Code (1943), § 25–0601–§ 25–0608.
	——— (*Deaf and dumb*).—Provides for a State school for the deaf and dumb at Devils Lake. Persons whose hearing or speech is so impaired that they cannot make suitable progress in the public schools, who are of school age, capable of caring for themselves, and of receiving an education, may be admitted. Residents are entitled to receive an education at the expense of the State. Nonresidents may be admitted on payment of the cost of such education. Pupils shall receive instruction in general subjects as well as in vocational training.	Rev. Code (1943), § 25–0701–§ 25–2709.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal Act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. The State board of higher education shall cooperate with the United States and shall appoint a State director for vocational education who shall, under the supervision of the board, administer the act.	Rev. Code (1943), §§ 15–2001, 15–2003.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides for cooperation with the Federal Government in a program of services for crippled children. The services shall be administered by the State public-welfare board with the advice and cooperation of the State crippled children's commission.	Rev. Code (1943), § 50–1001–§ 50–1009.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy blind persons under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The amount received by each individual is to be sufficient, when added to his other income and support, to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with health and well-being. Provides for cooperation with the United States.	Rev. Code (1943), §§ 50–0802, 50–0811; Laws 1945, ch. 279, § 2.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Provides that any elector who declares to the judges of election that because of blindness or other disability he is unable to mark his ballot may have the assistance in voting of any person designated by such elector, or the assistance of both judges of election.	Rev. Code (1943), § 16–1208.
	——— Permits absentee voting by any qualified elector who by reason of physical disability is unable to vote at the polling place in any general or primary election.	Laws 1944, ch. 16, § 1.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury service.*—Disqualifies for jury service any person subject to a bodily infirmity amounting to a disability.	Rev. Code (1943), § 27–0902.
	Motor-vehicle operators.—Prohibits the issuance of a driver's license to a person physically incapable of safely operating a motor vehicle;	Rev. Code (1943), §§ 39–0602, 39–0604, 39–0606.

	but deafness shall not be considered a disqualification. Requires an applicant to state any physical disability from which he suffers, and to undergo such tests as the commissioner may require to determine the applicant's qualifications.	
	——— Forbids common or contract motor carriers to employ a driver or helper to operate its vehicles who has any physical defects which will affect his ability to operate a motor vehicle safely. Every applicant for a position as driver for a motor carrier must annually submit to a medical examination and procure a certificate from a reputable doctor showing that he is in good physical condition.	Rev. Code (1943), §§ 49–1828, 49–1829.
Prohibitions	*Soliciting charity under false representations.*—Prohibits any person from falsely representing himself as blind, deaf, dumb, crippled, or otherwise physically defective, and securing aid by such representations.	Rev. Code (1943), § 12–3808.

OHIO [1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the county auditor to transmit each year to the State auditor, a list of all deaf, dumb, and blind persons in the county with names and post-office addresses of their parents or guardians as returned to him by the tax assessors.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 2606.
	——— Requires an enumeration to be made of all crippled, blind or partially blind, deaf and hard-of-hearing children and children having speech defects between the ages of 1 and 21. Specifies that a separate list shall be made indicating the name and disposition of each child for education and care.	Code. Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), §§ 4853–5, 4853–7.
	——— (*Blind*).—Requires the commission for the blind to prepare and maintain a complete register of the blind in the State, describing the condition, cause of blindness, capacity for educational and industrial training of each blind person listed.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 1364.
	——— (*Cripples*).—Permits the juvenile judge of the county to procure an enumeration of all crippled children in his county if he has reason to believe the school census enumeration is incomplete or inaccurate.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton Supp. 1945), § 4853–9.

[1] No 1945 session laws available in Library of Congress.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

OHIO—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Examinations.*—Authorizes the district boards of health to provide for the medical supervision of school children. Information concerning defects found are to be communicated to the parent or guardian of the child.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 1261–26.
	——— Permits school physicians to make examinations, including hearing tests of all children referred to them. Requires card-index records of all examination to be kept. Specifies that examinations need not be made if a proper written certificate from a reputable physician is submitted that the pupil has been examined.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton Supp. 1945), § 4838–8.
	——— Directs the board of health to conduct the health examination of school children in districts which have not employed a school physician, and to report the findings of the examination to the parents or guardians of the children.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. Supp. 1945), § 4838–10.
	——— Allows the district health commissioner to make physical examination of inmates of children's homes and other charitable institutions whenever necessary.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 1261–31.
	——— (*Cripples*).—Gives the juvenile court exclusive original jurisdiction over crippled children. Permits the court to have these children examined by a competent physician and requires the record of the examination to be sent to any institution to which the child is committed.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), §§ 1639–16, 1639–54.
	Prevention of blindness.—Directs the commission for the blind to make inquiries concerning the cause of blindness to ascertain what cases are preventable and to cooperate with the State board of health in the adoption and enforcement of proper preventive measures.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 1367.
	——— Requires person in attendance on confinement cases to use a prophylactic solution for prevention of infantile blindness and to make a record of the kind used. Directs that certain reports on cases of inflamed eyes be sent to the local health commissioner. He is ordered to refer the cases to the Ohio Commission for the Blind for such treatment as may be necessary.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 1248–1–1248–6.

Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires a child between 6 (7 in some districts) and 18 years of age to attend school. Sets up certain exceptions including child whose bodily condition does not permit his attendance.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), §§ 4849, 4849–3.
	Special classes in public schools; transportation, home service.—Authorizes the superintendent of public instruction to permit local boards of education to establish and maintain classes for the instruction of deaf, blind, or crippled persons over the age of 5 who because of their disabilities cannot be educated in the public schools. Directs the superintendent to set up standard requirements for these classes and schools. Provides transportation for crippled children who are unable to walk to school. Authorizes the payment of tuition and transportation for a handicapped child in another district if proper facilities are not available to him in his own district.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), §§ 4850–4850–3, 4850–9, 4855.
	——— Provides home instruction for crippled children not able even with help of transportation to be assembled in a school.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 4850–4.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Directs that institutions for the benefit of the blind, deaf, and dumb shall always be fostered and supported by the State.	Constitution, art. VII, § 1.
	——— Directs that the State school for the deaf and the State school for the blind shall be under the control and supervision of the department of education.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 154–56.
	——— *(Blind).*—Provides that the State school for the blind shall receive blind and partially blind persons, residents of the State, who in the judgment of the superintendent of public instruction and superintendent of the school for the blind, cannot be educated in the public school system of the State.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 154–56b.
	State schools (institutional instruction) (Deaf).—Provides that the State school for the deaf shall receive deaf and partially deaf, and blind deaf persons, who, in the judgment of the superintendent of public instruction and superintendent of the school for the deaf, cannot be educated in the public school system of the State	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 154–56a.
	Aid to college students; readers for blind. (Blind).—Authorizes the superintendent of public instruction to appoint readers for resident blind persons while regular students in any college, technical or professional school in the State authorized to grant degrees.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 154–56c.
	Training of teachers.—Requires teachers for the handicapped to have the usual qualifications required of teachers in public schools, and in addition such special training and equipment as the State superintendent of public instruction or the board of education require.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 4850–5.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

OHIO—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Lip reading.*—Requires the so-called oral system to be taught in the school for the deaf. Provides that if, after a fair trial of 9 months, any of the deaf children cannot learn this method, they may be taught the manual method in a separate school.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 4850–5.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally-aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Directs the State board of vocational education and the industrial commission to formulate a plan of cooperation with United States operative upon approval by the governor. Designates the State board of vocational education as the administrative agency.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 154–49f.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Designates the division of social administration to carry out the services authorized for the physically handicapped.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 154–60d.
	Hospital, medical service, etc.—Directs the county commissioners to appropriate sufficient funds annually to pay for necessary orthopedic, surgical, and medical treatment ordered by the juvenile court for children under its jurisdiction.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 1639–57.
	——— Provides for the establishment of the Ohio institution for the treatment and education of deformed and crippled children for the purpose of caring for, treating, and schooling the crippled and deformed children of the State.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 2073–2082.
	——— Provides for medical and surgical treatment, and education when necessary to needy crippled children. Directs the parents or guardian of these children to file application with juvenile court. The court if it deems it advisable may order such treatment as is necessary. The child is then committed to the board of State charities. This board then arranges for treatment, etc., for the committed child.	Code. Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 1352–8–1352–11.
	——— Accepts the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act relative to services for crippled children. Sets up a crippled children's	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 1352–15–1352–16.

	fund in the various counties to provide medical, etc., care to the needy children in these counties.	
	Appliances.—Includes in services which may be rendered needy crippled children the furnishing of braces, artificial limbs, accessories, and their upkeep.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 1352–4.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Directs the commission for the blind to assist the blind in finding employment.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 1363.
	Sale of products.—Directs the commission for the blind to devise means for the sale and distribution of products produced in workshops.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 1366.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Directs the supervisor of public printing to provide necessary materials, machinery, etc., to equip the bookbinding establishment at the State school for the deaf. Gives him supervision and control of the establishment.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 750.
	Workshops, etc., for the blind.—Authorizes the commission for the blind to establish, equip, and maintain shops for employment of blind and pay the employees suitable wages. Also authorizes the commission to provide for the teaching blind persons in their homes.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 1365–1366.
	Concessions in public buildings.—Authorizes the granting of permits, to the Ohio Commission for the Blind or any other blind welfare association, to operate stands in public buildings for the vending of newspapers, periodicals, confections, tobacco products, etc.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 1369–1.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy resident blind persons, 18 years of age or over, unable to support themselves. Requires certain resident specifications and a physician's certificate. Makes $40 a month the maximum amount payable. Assents to the Federal-aid provisions relating to grants to States for aid to blind. Treatment and operations for the prevention of blindness or the restoration of sight are available to recipients of aid. Designates the State department of welfare as the State agency for supervision of aid to the blind.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), §§ 2965, 2970 (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), §§ 2965–1, 2967, 2967–1, 2967–2, 2968, 2968–1, 2968–2, 2968–3.
	Home for deaf and dumb.—Authorizes the establishment of a home for the care and maintenance of deaf and dumb persons who are inmates of county infirmaries by certain associations. Directs the county to pay the association a sum equal to per capita cost of maintaining inmates in the county or corporation infirmary.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 10190–10191.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Guide dogs for blind.*—"Seeing eye" dogs accompanying blind persons permitted on common carriers under certain regulations approved by the public utilities commission.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 5853.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

OHIO—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Permits persons so physically disabled that they cannot register in person, to register on forms supplied by board of elections. These are returned to board with required affidavits. Permits persons so incapacitated that they cannot mark their ballots to be aided by near relatives or by two judges of the elections of different parties. Permits persons unable to travel to voting booths on account of physical disability to use absentee ballots.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), §§ 4785–57, 4785–132 (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), § 4785–140.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury service.*—Provides that a person who is physically unable to serve may be excused from jury duty.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 11419–18.
	Motor carrier employees.—Prohibits the employment by motor carrier, etc., companies of a person so physically disabled as to make it unsafe for him to drive a public motor vehicle.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), §§ 614–97, 614–116.
	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits the issuance of an operator's or chauffeur's license to any person so physically disabled as to prevent him from exercising reasonable control over a motor vehicle. Requires applicants for licenses to indicate whether they are suffering from any physical disabilities. Permits registrar upon issuing an operator's license to impose any restriction upon the licensee which he considers necessary. He may also require special equipment on cars. Deaf persons are required to have two rear vision mirrors, one outside and one inside.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945), §§ 6296–7 (e), 6296–9, 6296–14a.
	Railroad employees.—Prohibits the employment by railroad companies of color-blind persons in positions requiring them to distinguish form or color signals.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, 1940), § 12548.
	School-bus drivers.—Requires school-bus drivers to have physical examinations to determine their fitness before they can be employed.	Code Ann. (Throckmorton, Supp. 1945, § 4855–7.

OKLAHOMA

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Provides for the enumeration of deaf and dumb and of blind children in the school census.	Stat. (1941), title 70, § 301.
	——— Authorizes the State commission for the blind to employ 2 field workers who shall obtain information concerning the adult blind.	Stat. (Supp. 1943), title 7, §§ 1b, 2a, 2b.
	Examinations.—Requires physicians and nurses, when employed by school districts, to examine school children at reasonable intervals and to report cases of physical defects to parents and to proper health agencies.	Stat. (1941), title 70, § 1125–1125c.
	——— (*Crippled children*).—Requires the staff of the State hospital for crippled children to cooperate with the State health department and other agencies in holding diagnostic clinics in various counties for the purpose of examining all children that may come before such clinic.	Stat. (1941), title 10, § 171.8.
	——— (*Deaf*).—Authorizes the board of education to conduct demonstrations for the detection of deficiency in the hearing of children in rural public schools of such counties or large areas as it may select.	Stat. (1941), title 70, § 1763.
	Prevention.—Requires any physician, midwife, etc., attending a confinement to use a prophylactic for the prevention of infantile blindness. Requires any person attending at childbirth and knowing of any inflammation of the infant's eyes occurring within 4 weeks after birth to report such fact in 6 hours to the local health officer.	Stat. (1941), title 63, § 71–78.
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires the parent, guardian, etc., of a deaf child between 7 and 21 years of age to send the child to some suitable school 6 months each year or to provide suitable private instruction.	Stat. (1941), title 70, § 1744.
	Special classes, transportation, home instruction, etc.—Authorizes any school district to provide special classes or home instruction when the district has 6 or more physically handicapped children of school age and of requisite mentality in one of the following categories: (1) Orthopedic and cardiac cripples; (2) children with defective vision, including the blind and near blind; (3) children with defective hearing, speech, including the deaf and near deaf. The transfer of physically handicapped children residing in a district not providing such facilities to a district offering such educational opportunities is authorized.	Stat. (Supp. 1945), title 70, ch. 31.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

OKLAHOMA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*State schools (institutional instruction).*—Requires the legislature to provide for the establishment and support of institutions for the care and education of the deaf, dumb, and blind of the State.	Constitution, art. XIII, § 2; art. XXI, § 1.
	——— Provides the institute for the deaf, blind, and orphans of the colored race at Taft to care for, teach, and train such persons of the colored race in the rudiments of English and the practical and primary industries.	Stat. (1941), title 10, § 201–205.
	——— (*Blind*).—Creates the Oklahoma School for the Blind at Muskogee. Residents between the ages of 6 and 21 years of suitable capacity whose vision is so defective as to prevent them from attending the public schools are eligible; pupils over 21 may continue in school, and persons under 6 or over 21 may be admitted in the discretion of the superintendent and faculty.	Stat. (1941), title 70, § 1721–1725.
	——— (*Deaf*).—Creates the Oklahoma School for the Deaf at Sulphur. All deaf residents of the State, and those deaf and dumb to such an extent that they cannot acquire an education in the common schools, of suitable age and capacity and of good moral character, are entitled to an education in the school for the deaf without charge. Nonresidents may be admitted on payment of a sum fixed by the board of trustees.	Stat. (1941), title 70, § 1731–1744.
	Scholarships (deaf).—Authorizes the board of control of the State school for the deaf to provide for the higher education of its pupils who are qualified to enter college; such aid shall not exceed $300 a year to each person.	Stat. (1941), title 70, § 1743.
	Training of teachers.—Authorizes the State board of education to plan a program of instruction of primary trainees at the State teachers college in the detection of hearing deficiency in public-school children and in teaching supplementary lip reading to such children who are hard of hearing.	Stat. (1941), title 70, § 1762.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in	Stat. (1941), title 70, § 1067–1076.

	employment. Empowers the State board of education to cooperate with the United States Office of Education in carrying out the provisions of the Federal act and creates within the State board a division for the vocational rehabilitation, etc., of physically disabled persons.	
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Creates the Oklahoma Commission for Crippled Children. The commission is authorized to cooperate with the United States in the administration of provisions for diagnosis, hospitalization, and care of crippled children and to do all things necessary for the State to receive the benefit of any provisions the Congress of the United States may enact for these purposes.	Stat. (Supp. 1943), title 10, § 171.9.
	——— Directs the establishment of the Oklahoma Hospital for Crippled Children at Oklahoma City.	Stat. (1941; Supp. 1945), title 70, §§ 1259, 1260.
	——— Provides for medical and surgical treatment, including hospitalization, of children under 21 years of age, residents of the county for 6 months and unmarried, who are afflicted with a physical defect which can be remedied. Authorizes juvenile courts with the parents' consent to send children to the State hospital for crippled children or other approved hospital for free treatment and hospital care, if upon a hearing it is found the child has a defect which can be remedied and that the parents are unable to pay for the necessary treatment.	Stat. (1941), title 10, §§ 171.1, 171.3; (Supp. 1943), title 10, § 171.2.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Authorizes the State commission for the blind to employ a placement supervisor to supervise stands and to secure employment for the blind, and 2 home teachers or field workers who shall find employment for the adult blind.	Stat. (Supp. 1943), title 7, §§ 1b, 2a, 2b.
	Sale of products.—Creates the market revolving fund which may be used by the State commission for the adult blind to purchase products of blind workers for resale.	Stat. (1941), title 7, § 22.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Creates a revolving fund for the purchase of materials and equipment for resale to blind workers at current wholesale prices which shall be administered by the State commission for the adult blind.	Stat. (1941), title 7, § 21.
	——— Creates a revolving fund for the purpose of providing fixtures, equipment, initial stocks of merchandise, and working capital to licensed operators of vending stands in public buildings.	Stat. (1941), title 7, § 74.
	Concessions in public buildings.—Provides for the operation of vending stands in Federal buildings and on State and county property by blind persons licensed by the State commission for the adult blind. Creates a revolving fund to be used for loans to licensed operators to provide fixtures, equipment, and initial stocks of merchandise and working capital for such vending stands.	Stat. (1941), title 7, § 71–75.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

OKLAHOMA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy blind persons who meet certain requirements as to residence, etc. The amount of assistance shall be sufficient, when added to all other income of an applicant, to provide him with a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. Provides for cooperation with the United States.	Stat. (1941; Supp. 1945), title 56, §§ 162, 164, 165.
	Aid to crippled children.—Provides for State aid to needy children who are crippled or who suffer from conditions which lead to crippling, who are in need of medical or other services or care, and who meet other specified requirements. The amount of aid shall be sufficient, when added to all other income of a recipient, to provide a reasonable subsistence. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Stat. (1941), title 56, §§ 162, 164, 165.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Provides for voting assistance by 2 election officials to any elector who by reason of physical disability is unable to mark his ballot. The inspector may aid blind and infirm electors in operating a voting machine.	Stat. (1941), title 26, §§ 125, 254, 285.
	——— Permits absentee voting by any qualified elector who by reason of physical disability is unable to appear at the polls on the day of any State-wide general, primary, run-off primary, or special election, or of any special election held in any congressional district of the State.	Stat. (Supp. 1945), title 26, ch. 10, § 1.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Physical disability which will prevent proper performance of service as a juror is a disqualification.	Stat. (1941), title 22, § 658.
	Motor-vehicle operators.—Prohibits the issuance of a driver's license to any person whose operation of a motor vehicle would be inimical to public safety or welfare. No person shall be denied a driver's license by reason of the absence of one or more extremities, or of one eye, or by reason of deafness. Restrictions suitable to the licensee's driving ability may be imposed to assure his safe operation of a motor vehicle. Provides that the examination for a driver's license shall include a test of the applicant's eyesight.	Stat. (1941), title 47, §§ 276, 283, 286.

NOTE.—The 1945 session laws of Oklahoma have been cited as (Supp. 1945).

OREGON

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the clerk of each school district to report the names, addresses, and ages of deaf or blind children between 6 and 14 years of age in his district to the county school superintendent who shall report such names to the superintendents of the State schools for the deaf and for the blind.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), §§ 111–3304, 111–3305.
	——— Requires the district clerk at the time he takes his annual census to enumerate the name, age, and address of every person blind or deaf to such an extent as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools and to report the same to the county school superintendent.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111–1121.
	——— Requires the county superintendent to report to the superintendent of public instruction the name, age, and address of every deaf, mute, and blind person between the ages of 5 and 25 years who is deaf or blind to such an extent as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111–332.
	——— Requires the clerk of each school district to enumerate all physically handicapped children between 6 and 20 years old and to report the same to the county school superintendent who in turn shall report them to the superintendent of public instruction.	Laws 1941, ch. 480, § 3.
	——— Requires the commission for the blind to maintain a register of the blind which shall describe the condition, cause of blindness, and capacity for education and industrial training of each, with such other facts as the commission may deem of value.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–434.
	Examinations.—Requires the superintendent, principal, or teacher in every elementary public school during the first month to examine all children under his charge for the purpose of determining defects of vision, hearing, or other external obvious physical defects which will prevent or interfere with the normal education of the child; requires him to report any physical defect discovered to the child's parent or guardian. The State superintendent of public instruction shall prepare and provide the blanks and other supplies necessary for the tests.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111–2911–§ 111–2914.
	Prevention.—Requires the attending physician, midwife, or nurse, or other person having the care of an infant to report within 24 hours to the local health officer or to a physician any inflammation of the infant's eyes occurring within 2 weeks after birth.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), §§ 99–801, 99–802.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

OREGON—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Prevention.*—Requires the commission for the blind to maintain a bureau for prevention of blindness, the object of which shall be to make inquiries concerning the causes of blindness, to learn what proportion of these cases is preventable, and to inaugurate and cooperate in any preventive measures for the State as may seem wise.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–435.
Education	*General.*—Defines "handicapped" children to include all children capable of profiting by instruction "who for their education require instruction in their homes, or special classes, or special facilities and materials in regular classes because they are blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, speech defective, cardiopathic, tuberculous, or otherwise physically handicapped."	Laws 1941, ch. 480, §§ 1, 10.
	Compulsory.—Requires a parent or guardian to enroll his handicapped child in such special class or instruction of grades 1 through 8 as may be established for handicapped children of the same type.	Laws 1941, ch. 480, §§ 3, 10.
	Compulsory.—Requires attendance officers to report each school month to the county judge children in their counties between 8 and 18 years of age who are entitled to attend the State schools for the deaf and blind. Where such a child is not being properly educated, the judge may, after a hearing, order the child's attendance at the proper State school.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111–1812.
	Special classes, home instruction, etc.—Requires the board of directors of any school district with 1 or more handicapped children to establish special classes or instruction in regular classes or in the home; authorized the board to provide special materials and equipment for their instruction. This applies to children between the ages of 6 and 20, inclusive, in grades 1 through 8 and may include from the ninth through twelfth grades.	Laws 1941, ch. 480, §§ 2, 10.
	——— Authorizes the establishment of special classes whenever there are 8 or more children of 1 of the 5 general types in a school district: (1) Deaf or hard of hearing; (2) blind or partially sighted; (3) speech defective; (4) crippled, cardiopathic, or otherwise physically handicapped; and (5) clinical (maladjusted), who will profit by such instruction. Authorizes the instruction of a handicapped child in a special class in another district where the number of children in his district does not warrant a special class.	Laws 1941, ch. 480, §§ 2, 10.

	——— Authorizes the superintendent of public instruction, if it is more economical, to provide for hard-of-hearing and speech-defective children facilities on a county-wide plan or to provide itinerant lip-reading or speech teachers for them in lieu of special classes, etc.	Laws 1941, ch. 480, §§ 2, 10.
	——— (*Crippled*).—Requires the superintendent of public instruction to establish classes in the Dornbecher and the Shriners' hospital for crippled children.	Laws 1943, ch. 169, § 1.
	State schools.—Provides a State school for the deaf and a State School for the Blind at Salem. The length of time which any pupil may continue in school shall not exceed 10 years, except in special cases the board may extend the time from year to year.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111-3301—§ 111-3306.
	Scholarships (*Blind*).—Authorizes the payment of a sum which shall not exceed $500 a year nor be paid for more than 5 years to blind students attending a special school or a school of higher learning within the State for the purpose of providing them with readers and with subsistence.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111-3322—§ 111-3325.
	——— (*Deaf*).—Authorizes the payment of $400 a year, or less, to deaf residents who are matriculated as students for higher or special education for the purpose of defraying their annual expenses.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111-3331-§ 111-3333.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation* (*federally aided program*).—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of education the administra- agency and directs it to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111-609-§ 111-613 as amended; Laws 1941, ch. 370, § 1.
	——— Provides the Oregon blind trade school at Portland for the instruction and employment of adult blind persons who have resided in the State for the 3 years preceding their application for admission. Board and lodging may be provided. The employment of a field officer is authorized who shall work outside the institution throughout the State for the purpose of informing the adult blind of conditions at the institution and of advising them with reference to gaining admission thereto. The State board of control is authorized to fix the market price of all articles manufactured at the institution, to grade and fix the price of skilled and unskilled labor, to fix the amount of work required in the various departments to constitute a day's labor, and to permit inmates to work at piecework. Requires the board to fix a certain price for each finished product to be paid as compensation for the labor of inmates.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111-3311—§ 111-3320.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

OREGON—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Authorizes the commission for the blind to pay all necessary expenses for blind persons during their instruction in an occupation in schools or institutions, or through private instruction. Special educational opportunities may be arranged for outside the State when they cannot be obtained within the State.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–437.
	——— Requires the commission for the blind to maintain one or more bureaus of vocational aid to teach the blind trades and occupations which may be followed in their homes.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–436.
	——— Authorizes the commission for the blind to promote visits to the blind for the purposes of home teaching.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–439.
	Hospital, medical service, etc. (Blind).—Authorizes the commission for the blind to arrange for the examination of the eyes of blind or partially blind persons and to obtain and pay for medical and surgical treatment whenever in the judgment of the commission the eyes of such persons will be benefited thereby.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–435.
	——— *(Crippled children).*—Designates the State board of higher education, acting by and through the University of Oregon Medical School, the State agency to administer a program of services for locating crippled children and for providing medical and other services and care and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and after care for children who are crippled, or who suffer from conditions which lead to crippling. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–362—§ 126–367, as amended, Laws 1941, ch. 169.
	Hospital, medical service, etc. (Crippled children).—Provides for medical and surgical treatment, including hospitalization, of children under 16 years of age who are afflicted with a physical defect which can be remedied. Authorizes county courts with the parents' consent to send children to the hospital under the direction of the State university for free surgical and medical treatment and hospital care, if upon a hearing it is found that the child has a defect which can be remedied and that the parents are unable to pay for its treatment.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–368–§ 126–379.

Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement.*—Requires the commission for the blind to maintain one or more bureaus of vocational aid to help the blind in finding employment.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–436.
	Sale of products.—Requires the commission for the blind to maintain one or more bureaus of vocational aid to assist the blind in disposing of the products of their home industries.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–436.
	——— Authorizes the commission for the blind to assist in the sale and distribution of goods produced in workshops which it establishes or made by blind persons to whom it furnishes materials.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–437.
	——— Authorizes the State board of control to fix the market price and to provide for and regulate the sale of articles manufactured at the State blind trade school and by nonresident beneficiaries of the school.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111–3317.
	——— Directs State departments and institutions to purchase blind-made goods produced under the supervision of the commission for the blind which meet their requirements as to quality, quantity, and price.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–437.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Authorizes the commission for the blind to aid individual blind persons or groups of blind persons to become self-supporting by furnishing them with materials or machinery.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–437.
	Workshops, home industries, etc.—Authorizes the commission for the blind to establish one or more workshops for the employment of suitable blind persons.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 126–437.
	——— Provides the Oregon blind trade school for the employment of blind persons resident in the State for 3 years. The State board of control is authorized to fix wages for the labor of inmates.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111–3311–§ 111–3320.
	——— Authorizes the State board of control to let out work to blind people outside the State blind trade school so that such beneficiaries may do work at their respective residences.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111–3317.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind (pensions).*—Provides for State aid to needy blind persons under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The amount of assistance shall be determined on the basis of need, taking into account other income or resources available to the individual, his necessary expenditures, and conditions existing in each case. Authorizes acceptance of Federal aid.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), §§ 126–405, 126–407; Laws 1941, ch. 142, § 2.
	——— *(Home for aged blind).*—Requires the State commission for the blind to provide a home for aged indigent blind persons who have resided in the State for at least 3 years prior to their application for admission.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), §§ 127–701, 127–702.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

OREGON—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Public assistance	*Exemption from license fees, etc. (blind).*—Provides that no fee shall be required of a blind person in payment for an angling license.	Laws 1945, ch. 165, § 6.
	——— Provides that no license fee shall be charged for any guide dog owned by a blind person.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 32–2414.
	Books for the blind.—Provides that embossed books from the library of the State blind trade school shall be lent to blind persons residing in the State without charge.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 111–3321.
	White canes for the blind.—Provides that a white cane or a white cane with a red end may be used exclusively by persons fully or partially blind or otherwise seriously handicapped as a means of traffic protection and that a pedestrian carrying such a cane shall be given the right-of-way by every vehicle.	Laws 1945, ch. 146.
	Voting assistance.—Provides for voting assistance by the two judges of election or a judge and a clerk to any elector who by reason of blindness or other physical disability is unable to mark his ballot.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 81–1711.
	——— Permits absentee voting by any qualified elector who is physically unable to attend any general, special, or primary election.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 81–2301.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Provides a juror must be in possession of his natural faculties.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 14–107.
	Motor-vehicle operators.—Prohibits issuance of an operator's or chauffeur's license to any person suffering from such physical disability as in the opinion of the secretary of state will prevent him from exercising reasonable and ordinary control over a motor vehicle. Authorizes the secretary of state to impose restrictions suitable to the licensee's driving ability whenever necessary.	Comp. Laws Ann. (1940), § 115–213; Laws 1943, ch. 372.

PENNSYLVANIA [1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census; reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires secretaries of school boards, teachers, school enumerators, home and school visitors and attendance officers in every school district to report to the county superin-	Laws 1939, No. 352 (p. 786–787).

tendent of schools annually every child of compulsory school age within the district who, because of "exceptional physical * * * condition" is not being properly educated.	
——— Directs the State board of vocational rehabilitation to make surveys to ascertain the number and condition of physically handicapped within the commonwealth and to compile statistics relating to vocational rehabilitation of disabled individuals.	Laws 1945, No. 345, § 4 (3) (5), apparently supersedes Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 71, § 569 (b).
——— (*Blind*).—Requires county assessors to make out, at the time of taking the county census, a separate list of blind persons, if any, resident in their respective townships, etc., "distinguishing their sexes, color, and as nearly as may be, their several ages." Returns are to be sent to the Governor.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 16, § 3663.
——— ——— Directs the State council for the blind to collect, systematize, and transmit to the department of property and supplies, for publication and distribution to other agencies information in regard to blind persons and persons of impaired vision, including causes of blindness, earning capacity, etc.	Laws 1941, No. 336 (p. 889).
Census; reporting of defects, etc. (*Deaf*).—Directs every attending physician, nurse, parent, or guardian, having charge of any minor under 6 years of age who is totally deaf or whose hearing is impaired, to report to the State department of health, stating the name, age, and residence of the child and any other additional information required by the health department.	Laws 1937, No. 554, § 1.
——— ———. Requires county assessors to make out, at the time of taking the county census, a separate list of the deaf and dumb persons, if any, resident in their respective townships, etc., "distinguishing their sexes, color, and as nearly as may be, their several ages." Returns are to be sent to the Governor.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 16, § 3662.
Examinations.—Requires school medical inspectors, at least once each year, to test all pupils in their districts, giving special attention to defective sight, hearing, and other disabilities or defects. Directs that written reports, concerning all pupils who need medical or surgical attention or special care while in school, shall be furnished the proper school official. Specifies that a copy of the report be furnished to the parents or guardian of the child. Permits the use of ophthalmologists or optometrists for making additional inspection of the eyes if the medical inspector considers it necessary.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 24, § 1501–1505, as amended; Laws 1937, Nos. 478, §§ 20–21, 547; Laws 1945, Nos. 174.

[1] Not all of 1945 Session Laws are available in Library of Congress.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Prevention of blindness.*—Requires midwives, etc., having the care of an infant, whose eyes have become inflamed at any time within 2 weeks after birth to make a written report to the county medical director. Instructs him to make arrangements for adequate medical care for these infants so as to prevent blindness. Requires physicians to make reports containing certain detailed information of infants under their care who are suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum so their proper precautions may be taken.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 35; § 611–616, as amended by Laws 1939, ch. 213.
	Prevention of blindness.—Empowers the State council for the blind to formulate a general policy and program for the prevention of blindness and to cooperate in efforts both State and National, to procure an enactment of legislation regarding the prevention of blindness. The council is also directed to cooperate with State and local agencies, both public and private, in taking steps to prevent loss of sight.	Laws 1941, No. 336.
Education	*General.*—Authorizes the board of school directors in every school district to establish schools for the blind and deaf, these schools to be administered as an integral part of the public-school system of the school district.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 24, § 331.
	——— Empowers the department of public instruction to pay for and to supervise the education of deaf and blind children, residents of Pennsylvania, in schools which provide vocational education for such children.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 71, § 353 (c).
	——— Provides apportionment of State aid for the special education program for the physically handicapped in the various school districts.	Laws 1943, No. 229.
	Compulsory education.—Requires persons having control of any child of compulsory school age who is deaf or blind, or is so crippled, or whose hearing or vision is so defective as to make it impracticable to have him educated in the public schools to allow the child to be sent to some school where proper provision is made for his education or to provide for his instruction by a legally certified private tutor. Provides for	Laws 1939, No. 352 (p. 790).

the excusing of these children from these provisions when the department of public instruction gives its approval.	
Special classes in public schools; transportation.—Authorizes the establishment of special classes in public schools or special public schools for physically defective children. If no class or school suitable for these children is provided in their own district or for teaching them in their own homes, classes may be maintained jointly with neighboring districts.	Laws 1937, No. 478 (p. 2562), amended Laws, 1939, No. 352, § 1; Laws 1943, No. 229.
——— Permits free transportation to be furnished by the school district, subject to reimbursement by the State for "a physically handicapped child who is regularly enrolled in a special class that is approved by the department of public instruction or who is enrolled in a regular class in which educational provisions are made for him." If furnishing transportation is impracticable, suitable board and lodging may be provided.	Laws 1939, No. 352 (p. 787).
——— (*Deaf*).—Authorizes the superintendent of public instruction to inform parents or guardian of minor deaf children of the location of any special classes for the instruction of the hard of hearing, with information concerning the advantages offered by such school or classes, and the manner in which the expenses of instruction will be provided for.	Laws 1937, No. 554 § 2.
State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides for admittance to State institutions for instruction and care, indigent blind and deaf and dumb children, residents of the State. Permits the admittance of children from other States after all children, residents of Pennsylvania, have been provided for.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 24, §§ 2601–2602, 2604.
——— (*Blind*).—Authorizes the State council of education to contract with any nonsectarian institution in the State for the education of blind children under the age of 8 years whose parents or guardian are unable to educate them properly. Permits the education to be continued beyond the age of 8 years if the child needs special care for a longer period.	Laws 1943, No. 104.
——— (*Deaf*).—Provides for a home for training of deaf children in speech before they reach school age.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 24, § 2621–2624.
——— ——— Provides for the free maintenance and education at the State school for the deaf, between the ages of 10 and 20 years, for a period of 6 years. Specifies that when more children seek admission than can be received at any one time, the number received shall be apportioned among the counties according to their representation. Gives certain powers to trustees of Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 24, § 2603; title 71, § 1071, 1072.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Aid to college students; readers for the blind, etc.*—Authorizes State aid in amount not to exceed $500 per year to any blind or deaf student, citizen of the State, in attendance at an approved college, university, technical or professional school.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 24, § 1479.
	Oral method.—Requires deaf-and-dumb pupils in home for training in speech of deaf children if under 16 years of age, to be taught by the oral method unless physically incapable of being taught by such method.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 24, § 2624.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*General.*—Empowers the department of public assistance, with the approval of the State board of public assistance, "to promote the rehabilitation of persons receiving assistance, and to help them to become independent of public support."	Laws 1941, No. 181.
	——— Authorizes "the trustees of any State teachers college, with approval of the State council of education, * * * to cooperate with municipal, State, Federal and other agencies in the vocational rehabilitation education * * * of workers employed in defense industries * * * ." Law to be in effect not longer than 7 years after the termination of the present war.	Laws 1945, No. 150.
	Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).—Authorizes the department of labor and industry to cooperate with the department of public instruction in arranging for training courses in the public schools, or other educational institutions, for persons injured in industrial pursuits and to arrange for such courses in industrial or agricultural establishments. The 1945 law gives the State board of vocational rehabilitation complete control over the administration of all State vocational-rehabilitation laws.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 71, § 569 (c); Laws 1945, No. 375.
	——— Provides vocational-rehabilitation services for needy disabled individuals who are residents of the State. The State board of vocational rehabilitation is the administrative agency, the secretary of labor and industry the executive officer. Services provided are those which will enable a person to engage in a remunerative occupation or	Laws 1945, No. 345.

profession and include physical restoration, occupational licenses and occupational tools, equipment, etc. Authorizes cooperation with the United States in carrying out the Federal rehabilitation statutes and reciprocal agreements with other States to vocational rehabilitation for residents of those States. Places all State agencies which administer vocational-rehabilitation laws under the control of the State board of vocational rehabilitation.	
Hospital, medical service, etc.—Empowers the department of labor and industry to render aid to persons injured in industrial pursuits, and arrange for medical treatment for such persons. The 1945 law grants the State board of vocational rehabilitation administrative authority for rehabilitation laws.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 71, § 569 (a); Laws 1945, No. 375.
——— Provides for the commitment of crippled children to a crippled children's home or an orthopedic hospital for suitable medical or surgical treatment. Applications are made through the juvenile court. Payment is first made by the county, then in whole or in part by the parents or guardian of the child if they are financially able. Directs that the child be kept only so long as he is being benefited by the treatments.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 11, § 871–872.
——— Authorizes school districts to provide for the care and treatment of defective eyes and ears of pupils in its public schools.	Laws 1937, No. 478, § 21.
——— (*Blind*).—Authorizes the State council for the blind to furnish or make available medical treatment, surgical operations, etc., to needy blind persons or persons with impaired vision. Provides that these services shall not be furnished unless they are otherwise unavailable, and in no case must the total cost exceed $100.	Laws 1941, No. 336.
Hospital, medical care, etc. (deaf).—Authorizes the payment for the care and treatment of minors under 6 years of age, who are deaf or have impaired hearing, by the school district or commonwealth when the parents or guardian are financially unable to provide for such treatment.	Laws 1937, No. 554.
Appliances.—Authorizes the department of labor and industry to procure artificial limbs and appliances to enable persons injured in industry to engage in remunerative occupations. The 1945 law makes the State board of vocational rehabilitation the State agency for administering the State vocational rehabilitation laws.	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 71, § 569 (a), Laws 1945, No. 375.
——— (*Blind*).—Permits the State council for the blind to furnish eye glasses and other necessary aids to persons with impaired vision. Directs that these aids shall not be furnished unless they are otherwise unavailable.	Laws 1941, No. 336.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Empowers local authorities in county and city institution districts "to contract with any association in Pennsylvania organized to provide a home or employment for deaf and dumb persons or blind persons having settlements in the county or city or to care for any dependent having a settlement in the county or city who is deaf and dumb or blind or to help him through employment."	Laws 1937, No. 396, art. IV, § 401 (c).
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Creates a revolving fund to be designated as the "employment fund for the blind," to be used by the State council for the blind to enable blind persons to purchase the merchandise, equipment, and accessories necessary to put into operation a vending or refreshment stand in some suitable location to be leased or arranged for by the State council.	Laws 1943, No. 356.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Authorizes the appropriation of money for pensions to blind persons, 21 years of age and upwards.	Constitution, art. III, § 18.
	——— Grants pensions of $30 a month to needy blind persons, 21 or more years of age, with three-sixtieths or ten two-hundredths, or less, normal vision. Sets up certain requirements as to eligibility, etc. Denies pensions to persons with an actual income of $1,200 or upwards or real property of over $5,000. Permits persons not citizens of United States to be given pensions. Accepts Federal aid but specifies that no Federal money shall be used to pay pensions of noncitizens.	Laws 1937, No. 399 § 9 (c) amended Laws 1945, No. 157.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance.*—Permits a person who has a physical disability which renders him unable to see or mark a ballot or operate a voting machine or enter a voting compartment to be given assistance by a a registered elector of the election district provided his registration card indicates the exact nature of his disability and that he states under oath why he requires assistance. Requires the judge of election to keep a record of all persons assisted.	Laws 1937, No. 320 (p. 1426).

Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury service.*—Directs that "jurors shall have no physical or mental disability such as will prevent attendance in court or interfere with the proper performance of a juror's duty."	Stat. (Purdon, 1936), title 17, § 1279 (b).
	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits issuance of an operator's license to any person who, in the opinion of the secretary of revenue, cannot exercise reasonable control over a motor vehicle because of physical disability or because of inadequate hearing or vision.	Laws 1937, ch. 447 (p. 2354).
	Railroad employees.—Lists among the qualifications of a railroad "competent employee" the ability to hear and understand the English language.	Laws 1937, No. 287 (p. 1121).
Prohibitions	Exempts blind, deaf, or dumb persons, maimed or crippled persons who are unable to perform manual labor from the prohibitions pertaining to tramps.	Laws 1939, No. 375, § 617.
	Soliciting charity under false representations.—Provides that a person who fraudulently represents himself to be deaf, dumb, or blind, in order to collect money, or anything of value is guilty of a misdemeanor.	Laws 1939, ch. 375, § 856.

PUERTO RICO [1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Directs the commissioner of education with the help of public school teachers and puplic to make a general census during the fiscal year 1942–43 of the deaf-mute population of Puerto Rico for educational purposes. A report of the census shall be submitted to the legislature at its regular session in 1943.	Laws 1942, No. 194.
	——— Directs the vocational board for the adult blind of Puerto Rico to prepare a register of the blind containing such data as the board may believe opportune in connection with each blind person.	Laws 1940, No. 169, § 9.
	Examinations.—Creates the division of school hygiene and requires it to make a physical examination of the children of the schools of Puerto Rico.	Laws 1928, No. 74.
Education	*State schools (institutional instruction) (Blind).*—Provides for the establishment of a school for blind children at Santurce to be named the Puerto Rican Institute for Blind Children. It shall be under the administration of the division of public welfare.	Laws 1923, J. R. No. 15: Laws 1943, No. 95, § 10 (e).

[1] The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

PUERTO RICO—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*State schools (institutional instruction) (Deaf and dumb).*—Requires the director of charities to reserve a number of places in the Boys' Charity School and in the Girls' Charity School for indigent deaf and dumb children; authorizes him to make special regulations for their custody and care; and requires him to make every effort to instruct such children in work which will render them as nearly self-supporting as possible. Children may be admitted at any age not exceeding 21 years and may be retained in the school until they reach that age.	Comp. Rev. Stat. and Codes (1911), § 192.
	——— *(Deaf-mute children).*—Directs the commissioner of education to contract with any private school for deaf-mutes for the care and teaching of the deaf-mute children who would be entitled to attend the public schools if they could do so profitably.	Laws 1942, No. 194, § 2.
	——— *(Deaf-mute adults).*—Directs the commissioner of education to contract with any institution or private school for deaf-mutes for the education of adult deaf-mutes.	Laws 1942, No. 194, § 3.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the insular board for vocational education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the United States.	Laws 1931, No. 27.
	——— Creates the vocational institute for the adult blind in the department of health. Authorizes the institute to establish a vocational industrial school and dependencies for lodging, culture, and ophthalmic treatment of blind persons admitted to the institute.	Laws 1938, No. 247, § 1–6.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides for cooperation with the United States under pt. I, title V, of the Social Security Act, and designates the department of health as the insular government's agency to administer a program of services for crippled children or children suffering from diseases which leave them crippled.	Laws 1937, No. 76, § 1–3.

Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Workshops, etc.*—Authorizes the vocational institute for the adult blind to establish special industrial shops where the blind trained at the vocational industrial school may work for a living, and dependencies for lodging, culture, and ophthalmic treatment of blind persons admitted to the institute as apprentices, operatives, or professionals.	Laws 1938, No. 247, § 1–6.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind (pensions).*—Provides for insular assistance to needy blind persons who meet certain requirements. No residence requirements are specified. The amount shall be determined with due regard to the applicant's requirements, and the income and resources available to him. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Laws 1943, No. 95, §§ 10 (b), 16, 17.
	——— (*Home for the blind*).—Establishes the insular asylum for the indigent blind at Ponce to provide home, shelter, and subsistence to indigent blind persons who have been residents of the island for 2 years preceding their application. The asylum shall be under the administration of the division of public welfare.	Comp. Rev. Stat & Codes (1911), § 195–206; Laws 1943, No. 95, § 10 (e).
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Identification for the blind.*—Provides for issuance to blind persons of a dactylographic identification card of the blind.	Laws 1940, No. 169, § 1–5.
	White canes for blind.—Authorizes the use of a white cane as a means of securing protection from traffic to every person to whom a dactylographic identification card of the blind is issued.	Laws 1940, No. 169, § 6–8.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides for assistance in voting to any elector who declares that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his own ballot.	Comp. Rev. Stat. & Codes (1911), § 867.
	Guardianship.—Provides for appointment of a tutor for deaf and dumb persons after decree by the district court of their domicile that they are incapable of administering their property.	Civ. Code (1930), § 180.
	Special day for the blind.—Designates December 13 of each year as Day of the Blind "so that public acts may be held which aggrandize and dignify the education, culture, and welfare of the sightless in Puerto Rico."	Laws 1938, No. 82, §§ 1, 2.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor-vehicle operators.*—Requires each applicant for a driver's license to attach to his application a sworn medical certificate stating that he is physically fit to drive a motor vehicle. Prohibits any person from driving a motor vehicle unless physically fit therefor to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the interior.	Laws 1943, No. 119, § 4 (b) (g).
Prohibitions	*False representation of blindness.*—Prohibits a person who is not blind from using a white cane or a dactylographic identification card of the blind for the purpose of passing himself off as a blind person.	Laws 1940, No. 169, § 13.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

RHODE ISLAND

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, discovery of defects, etc.*—Requires the school committee of each town to take an annual census of all persons between 4 and 21 years of age which shall include information in regard to their physical condition.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 178, § 12–14.
	——— Requires a physician to report to the director of health the name and address, etc., of any child between the ages of 4 and 16 coming under his treatment whom he discovers to be deaf or to show signs of being or becoming hard of hearing.	Laws 1943, ch. 1305, § 1.
	——— Requires the supervisor of the blind to keep a register of the blind, describing their condition, cause of blindness and capacity for educational and industrial training.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 184, § 1 (3).
	Examination.—Requires every superintendent of schools to have the sight and hearing of pupils under his jurisdiction tested once a year either by teachers or school physicians, and to provide for notifying the children's parents of defects discovered. The director of education shall furnish the appliances, etc., necessary for the tests.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 182, § 2.
	Prevention.—Requires a physician, nurse, or midwife attending at childbirth to use a prophylactic furnished by the department of public health to prevent infantile blindness. Requires any person attending a confinement or caring for an infant to report within 12 hours to the local health officer any diseased condition of the infant's eyes occurring within 2 weeks after birth.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 606, §§ 24, 25.
	———Directs the department of education and the department of social welfare to cooperate in measures for the prevention of blindness.	Laws 1940, ch. 802, § 9.
Education	*Instruction of pre-school-age children.*—Authorizes the director of education to provide for the care, maintenance, and instruction of blind babies or blind children under school age residing in this State whose parents are unable to properly care for and educate such children.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 186, §§ 4, 5.
	Transportation.—Requires the school committee of every town to provide transportation to and from schools of elementary or high-school grade for any pupil whose regular attendance would otherwise be impracticable on account of physical disability.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 178, §§ 30, 31.

	State schools (institutional care) (deaf).—Provides for the admission of children between 3 and 20 years old to the State school for the deaf whose hearing or speech, or both, is so defective as to make it inexpedient for them to attend the public schools. Residents may attend without charge; nonresidents may be admitted on payment of board and tuition.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 187, § 1–8.
	——— Authorizes the Governor, on recommendation of the director of education, to appoint any deaf or blind child who is a resident of the State as a State beneficiary at any institution or school within or without the State for a period of education not to exceed 10 years, unless the period is extended on the special recommendation of the director.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 186, § 1–3.
	Readers for blind college students.—Authorizes the director of education to provide readers for blind students in institutions of higher learning upon such conditions and in such manner as he deems proper.	Laws 1940, ch. 802, § 8.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*General.*—Directs the governor to appoint a commission to study the needs of persons who by reason of physical defect are totally or partially incapacitated for remunerative occupation and to study the extent to which existing Federal, State, and private agencies meet their needs. The commission shall make recommendations to the next legislature in the form of remedial legislation for the purpose that the handicapped may be rehabilitated to the fullest extent possible.	Laws 1944, ch. 1507, § 1.
	——— Directs the department of education and the department of social welfare to cooperate in measures for the restoration of eyesight and for the vocational adjustment of blind persons.	Laws 1940, ch. 802, § 9.
	Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment and the provisions of title V of the Social Security Act in regard to vocational rehabilitation. The department of education is designated to act as the State agency.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 183, §§ 6, 7; Laws 1940, ch. 802, §10.
	——— Authorizes the director of education, through the division of rehabilitation of crippled and blind, to assist physically handicapped residents who are capable of rehabilitation in rendering them fit for remunerative occupation by appointing them as a State scholar at a suitable institution or school within or without the State, or providing instruction in school or shop or other suitable place, for a period not exceeding 1 year unless extended on proof of satisfactory accomplishment and need for furthr training.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 183, §§ 1–9.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

RHODE ISLAND—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation.*—Authorizes the director of education, through the division of rehabilitation of crippled and blind, to make reasonable provision for the maintenance of any person who is undergoing rehabilitation and instruction. Such maintenance shall not exceed $10 per week per person. It may be given, upon the recommendation of the director of labor, to a person who may become entitled to workmen's compensation.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 183, §§ 8, 9, as amended; Laws 1940, ch. 802, § 10.
	——— Requires the supervisor of the blind to have charge of such work shops for training the blind as the director of social welfare may establish.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 184, § 1 (3), as amended; Laws 1940, ch. 802, § 2.
	——— Authorizes the director of social welfare to provide for the instruction at their homes of adult blind residents and requires the supervisor of the blind to have general charge of such home teaching.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 184, § 1 (3) (4), as amended; Laws 1940, ch. 802, § 2.
	Hospital, medical service, etc.—Accepts the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act in regard to services for crippled children and directs the State department of public health to administer a program the purpose of which shall be to develop, extend, and improve services for locating crippled children; to provide medical and other services and care, and to furnish facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 421, §§ 1–4.
	Appliances, etc.—Authorizes the director of education, through the division of rehabilitation of crippled and blind, to provide artificial limbs, braces, and other appliances for corrective purposes, wholly or partially free, or at cost, to crippled persons undergoing rehabilitation and education under ch. 183 of the general laws.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 183, § 4.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, etc.*—Requires the supervisor of the blind to maintain a placement service with the object of determining the fitness of blind applicants for work, vocational guidance, and securing occupation when applicants are trained.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 184, § 1 (3).
	Sale of products.—Requires the supervisor of the blind to have charge of such salesrooms for the sale of the products of the blind as the director of social welfare may establish.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 184, § 1 (3), as amended, Laws 1940, ch. 802, § 2.

	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Authorizes the director of social welfare to provide supplies and materials for blind workers and to compensate such blind workers for services rendered.	Laws 1940, ch. 802, § 5.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy blind persons who are not recipients of old-age assistance nor inmates of a public institution at the time of receiving aid. Legal residence in the State is not required for eligibility. The amount received by each individual shall be sufficient, when added to his other income and resources, to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. Authorizes cooperation with the United States.	Laws 1944, ch. 1505, §§ 4, 7, 19.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Guide dogs for blind.*—Provides that a blind person may keep a seeing-eye dog in his immediate custody in all buildings open to the public, in certain elevators, and on all common carriers without paying any additional fare therefor; excepts, however, railroad sleeping, parlor, club, buffet, or lounge cars.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 402, § 1.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides for voting assistance by a bipartisan pair of officials to electors physically unable to operate a voting machine.	Laws 1940, ch. 818, § 16.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor vehicle operators.*—Authorizes the division of motor vehicles to refuse a license to any applicant whom for any reason it considers an unsafe driver; each license may contain such special restrictions as the division considers necessary.	Gen. Laws Ann. (1938), ch. 86, § 6.

SOUTH CAROLINA[1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the State department of public welfare to maintain a complete register of the blind, which shall describe their condition, cause of blindness and capacity for education and industrial training with such other facts as may seem to the department to be of value.	Code (1942), § 4996–45.
	Prevention.—Requires every person attending a confinement to instill a prophylactic in the eyes of the infant within 1 hour after birth. Requires a person having charge of an infant to report any inflammation of the infant's eyes to the local board of health immediately.	Code (1942), §§ 5043, 5043–1.

[1] The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Prevention.*—Requires the advisory council appointed by the State board of public welfare to inquire into the causes of blindness, inaugurate and cooperate in preventative measures, and provide for the examination and treatment of the eyes of those threatened with blindness.	Code (1942), § 4996–48 (a).
	Examination.—Requires the board of trustees of each school district to arrange for an annual medical inspection of public school pupils durthe first 3 months of attendance to ascertain the presence of any disease or defect of the eye or ear.	Code (1942), § 5358 (10).
Education	*Transportation, home instruction, etc.*—Grants the children's court in each county jurisdiction over physically handicapped children and empowers it, after a hearing, to issue an order for home teaching, transportation, education, tuition or scholarships for a physically handicapped child.	Laws 1944 No. 509, §§ 26, 37.
	State schools.—Authorizes the State legislature to maintain the State school for the deaf and blind at Cedar Springs.	Const. Art. XI, § 8.
	——— Provides for the admission of deaf-mute and blind residents who are of proper age and mental capacity to the State institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind.	Code (1942), § 5488–5496.
	Aid to college students.—Authorizes the board of commissioners of the State school for the deaf and dumb to appropriate $150 annually for the college education of any graduate of the State school.	Code (1942), § 5497.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal Act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education. [These provisions have not been found in the South Carolina Code of 1942.]	Laws 1927, No. 130.
	——— Requires the advisory council appointed by the State board of public welfare to teach the blind trades and occupations within their capacities.	Code (1942), § 4996–48.

	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Grants the children's court in each county jurisdiction over physically handicapped children and empowers it, after a hearing, to issue an order for the maintenance, surgical, medical, or therapeutic treatment, hospital care, appliances for a physically handicapped child, or for the child's commitment to a hospital or other suitable institution for medical or surgical care.	Laws 1944, No. 509, §§ 26, 37.
	——— Authorizes the State board of health to disburse all funds appropriated as aid for crippled children and appropriates money for such aid.	Laws 1944, No. 518, § 63.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Provides the South Carolina Convalescent Home for Crippled Children for the care and treatment of children, residents of the State, who are suffering from crippling conditions which can be medically corrected; and accepts conveyance of all real and personal property of the Florence County Orthopedic Convalescent Home Commission.	Laws 1943, No. 74.
	——— Requires the advisory council appointed by the State board of public welfare to provide for the examination and treatment of the eyes of the blind or those threatened with blindness.	Code (1942), § 4996–48 (a).
	——— Authorizes the State department of public welfare to provide a recipient or claimant of blind assistance with medical or surgical treatment if such treatment will benefit or remove his disability, and to spend therefor a sum equivalent to the relief which he may be entitled to for 1 year.	Code (1942), § 4996–43.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the advisory council appointed by the State board of public welfare to aid the blind in finding employment.	Code (1942), § 4996–48 (a).
	——— Requires officers of State, county, city, or town institutions employing persons for piano tuning, cane seating, and mattress renovating to employ persons under the supervision of the division for the blind of the department of public welfare or in a workshop thereunder.	Code (1942), § 3079–3.
	Sale of products.—Requires the advisory council appointed by the State board of public welfare to assist the blind in disposing of products made by them in home industries.	Code (1942), § 4996–48 (a).
	——— Requires purchasing agents of State, county, city, or town institutions to buy brooms, mattresses, mops, and other supplies, other than the products of prison labor, through the division for the blind, provided such articles are produced under the supervision of the division or in workshops thereunder and are of standard quality and price.	Code (1942), § 3079–3.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Concessions in public buildings.*—Authorizes the authorities in charge of any State, county, or municipal building to grant a permit to the division for the blind in the department of public welfare for the operation of a vending stand by a blind person to be operated under the supervision and control of the division.	Code (1942), § 2255–2.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Authorizes the State legislature to provide pensions to the blind who meet specified residence requirements; limits such aid from public funds to $30 a month per person.	Const. Art. III, § 32.
	——— Provides for State aid to needy blind persons who meet certain residence requirements, etc. The amount of assistance shall not exceed $300 in any year. Medical or surgical treatment not to cost in excess of $300 may be provided; refusal to accept treatment may be grounds for discontinuing or reducing the assistance received. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Code (1942), §§ 4996–2, 4996–40–4996–43.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Provides that in the State census to be taken every 10 years, there shall be enumerated all inhabitants of the State by name and whether they are blind, deaf, or dumb.	Code (1939), § 29.0201.
	——— Requires clerk of each school board to take an annual census of all children over 6 and under 21 years of age residing in the school district. The census shall show if the child has any impairment of hearing, sight, speech, or other physical handicap.	Laws 1945, ch. 53.
	——— Requires all county and city school superintendents to send to the respective State schools for the deaf and the blind the names of deaf or blind children of school age residing in their districts.	Code (1939), § 55.4201.

	——— (*Blind*).—Requires the counselor in the State service to the blind to maintain a register of the blind which shall describe their capacity for education and training, their employment possibilities and such other information as the counselor deems of value.	Laws 1945, ch. 308, § 4.
	Prevention.—Requires any physician, midwife, etc., attending at a childbirth to use a prophylactic immediately after birth to prevent infantile blindness. Requires any person attending an infant to report within 8 hours any inflammation of the child's eyes occurring within 2 weeks after birth.	Code (1939), § 27.2301–§ 27.2306.
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires the superintendents of the respective State schools for the blind and for the deaf, upon receiving the report of blind or deaf children in each school district, to take all necessary action that such defective child shall be given the advantages of a proper education. Requires city or county school superintendents to enforce attendance of deaf or blind children in their districts at the proper State school.	Code (1939), § 55.4201–§ 55.4204.
	——— Requires the truancy officer in the event that a blind or deaf child is not given suitable instruction to institute action in the county court for the commitment of such child to the proper State institution.	Code (1939), § 15.3202 (4).
	Special classes; home instruction, etc.—Authorizes the State superintendent of public instruction to establish a course of study for crippled children in any hospital maintaining a division, department, or ward for the corrective treatment of crippled children of school age.	Laws 1943, ch. 64.
	——— Authorizes home instruction by an accredited teacher or instruction by correspondence to any child of legal school age resident within a district who because of physical disability is unable to attend a public school.	Laws 1945, ch. 60.
	State schools.—Establishes the State school for the deaf and the State school for the blind as educational institutions of the State.	Constitution, art. XIV, § 3 (as amended, Nov. 7, 1944).
	——— (*Blind*).—Authorizes the continuance of the State school for the blind at Gary, and provides that all residents of the State between 6 and 21 years of age who by reason of blindness are unable to receive the full benefits of public schools but who are capable of receiving instruction and are physically fit shall be taught free of charge at such school for 12 years or in any event until they are 21 years old. Pupils over 21 may be received and taught under certain circumstances. Nonresidents may be admitted on such terms as the board of charities and corrections shall fix.	Code (1939), § 55.4001–§ 55.4004.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*State schools (Deaf).*—Provides a State school for the deaf at Sioux Falls, and for the admission of residents between 6 and 30 years of age who are too deaf to receive the full benefit of the public schools but who are capable of receiving instruction. Nonresidents may be admitted on terms fixed by the board of charities and corrections. Pupils are entitled to attend the school for 9 years if within the prescribed age limit; and for 3 additional years in preparation for college if they are capable and generally qualified for college.	Code (1939), § 55.4101–§ 55.4103.
	Scholarships, etc. (Blind).—Provides free tuition and exemption from library fees, registration fees, or any other fees for a blind resident at State institutions until he has received 150 semester-hours or 225 quarter hours of credit.	Laws 1939, ch. 52.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal Act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Authorizes the State board of education to cooperate with the Federal board for vocational education in the administration of the provisions of the act.	Code (1939), § 15.0805.
	Hospital, medical care, etc. (Crippled children).—Requires the State board of health to adopt such rules as are necessary to participate with the Federal Government in the administration of part 2 of title V of the Federal Social Security Act, relating to services for crippled children. Provides for State cooperation with the United States.	Laws 1945, ch. 102.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc. (Blind).*—Require the counselor in the State service to the blind to contact managers of industry throughout the State and advise them of eligible blind persons who are capable of working in their plants.	Laws 1945, ch. 308, § 9.
	Placement, job opportunities, etc.—Requires the counselor in the State service to the blind to assist blind persons in starting vending stands or other businesses.	Laws 1945, ch. 308, § 9.

	——— Requires that preference be given to visually handicapped candidates when appointments are made in the State service to the blind.	Laws 1945, ch. 308, § 2.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. Makes $40 a month the maximum amount payable; provides for an increased amount should the Federal Social Security Act be amended to provide for greater Federal contributions in proportion to the amount contributed by the State. Provides for cooperation with the United States.	Code (1939), §§ 55.3902, 55.3903; Laws 1945, ch. 305.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Provides the voting assistance of 2 judges of election to any elector who declares under oath that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot. A blind person may be assisted by any person whom he may select.	Laws 1939, ch. 81.
	——— Permits absentee voting by any registered elector who is unable to attend the polling place on account of physical disability.	Code (1939), § 16.0606.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Disqualifies for jury duty persons subject to bodily infirmity which amounts to disability.	Code (1939), § 32.1001.

TENNESSEE[1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the county and city boards of education to have enumerated all physically handicapped or crippled children of school age or younger residing in their districts and to furnish a list of these children to the department of education which shall furnish a list thereof to the department of health.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4754.
	——— Requires the commissioner of public welfare to maintain a register of the blind which shall describe their condition, cause of blindness, and capacity for education and industrial training.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4550, as amended, Laws 1939, ch. 95.
	Prevention.—Requires the physician, nurse, or midwife attending a confinement to use the prophylactic prescribed by the State board of health to prevent infantile blindness; requires a person caring for an infant to report within 6 hours to local health officer or physician any inflammation in the eyes of the infant occurring within 2 weeks after birth.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 11174–11176.

[1] The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

TENNESSEE—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Prevention.*—Creates a division of services for the blind in the department of public welfare which shall develop measures for the prevention of blindness, and the restoration of eyesight.	Laws 1943, ch. 152, § 1.
Education	*General.*—Authorizes the commissioner of education to provide for the suitable care and instruction of blind children of school age who for lack of training are not eligible for the State school for the blind and who need special kindergarten training to prepare them for that school, when the parents of those children are financially unable to provide such care and education.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4547.
	Compulsory education.—Requires compulsory school attendance of all children between 7 and 16 years old who are totally or partially blind or whose vision is so impaired as to render their study by methods ordinarily used by sighted children of further injury to their vision.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), §§ 2443–2452.
	——— Authorizes a juvenile court or county judge, upon certification by a county or city school superintendent that a blind or visually handicapped child is incapable of benefiting from the usual methods of instruction, to order the attendance of the child at the State school for the blind.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 2449.
	Special classes; transportation; home service, etc.—Empowers the department of education to provide, and to cooperate with other school authorities in providing, special schools and special classes in the public elementary and high schools, in private schools, in hospitals, and in convalescent institutions for physically handicapped children, visually handicapped children, and crippled children.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4755, as amended, Laws 1943, ch. 77.
	——— Empowers the department of education to provide, and to cooperate with other school authorities in providing, transportation to and from school for physically handicapped and crippled children.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4755, as amended, Laws 1943, ch. 77.
	——— Empowers the department of education to provide, and to cooperate with other school authorities in providing, home and bedside instruction for physically handicapped and crippled children.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4755, as amended, Laws 1943, ch. 77.

	State schools (Blind).—Establishes as a corporation the Tennessee School for Blind at Nashville, and provides that its pupils shall be taught all usual branches of learning which the blind can acquire and such trades and handicrafts as the blind can practice with safety and advantage.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), §§ 4535–4541.
	State schools (Blind).—Any blind child whose parents are residents may be placed in the State school at State expense, but preference shall be given to blind children of indigent parents. Other pupils may be admitted on such terms as the commissioner of public welfare deems proper.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), §§ 4542, 4543.
	——— *(Deaf).*—Establishes as a corporate body the "Tennessee Deaf School," at Knoxville, an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), §§ 4556–4565.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the Federal board of vocational education. Requires applicants to be citizens of the United States, residents of the State for 1 year, of legal employable age, and susceptible of training and physically able to work when trained.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), §§ 2476–2483.
	——— Creates a division of services for the blind in the department of public welfare which shall develop measures for the rehabilitation training, and the instruction of the adult blind in their homes.	Laws 1943, ch. 152, § 1.
	——— Requires the commissioner of public welfare, with the consent of the Governor, to establish, equip, and maintain one or more schools for industrial training and workshops; and authorizes the commissioner to provide temporarily board and lodging for workmen or pupils received at such institutions.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), §§ 4552, 4554, as amended, Laws 1943, ch. 154.
	Hospital, medical services, etc. (Crippled children).—Authorizes the State department of health to organize and conduct local public diagnostic and operative clinics for physically handicapped and crippled children designed to give them expert diagnosis and advice near their homes; and to carry on a State program of convalescent care and follow-up work, providing aftercare for the health of such children.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4747.
	——— The State department of health shall arrange for the care and treatment of physically handicapped or crippled children whose parents are financially unable to provide the necessary care.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4748–4753, as amended; Laws 1939, ch. 144.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

TENNESSEE—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the commissioner of public welfare to act as a bureau of information and industrial aid to aid the blind in finding employment.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4551, as amended; Laws 1943, ch. 154.
	——— (*Blind*).—Creates a division of services for the blind in the department of public welfare which shall develop measures for the vocational adjustment of blind persons, including employment in regular industries, independent business, sheltered workshops, or home industry.	Laws 1943, ch. 152, § 1.
	Sale of products.—Requires the commissioner of public welfare to devise means for the sale of the products of the industrial schools and workshops for the blind established by him.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4552, as amended; Laws 1943, ch. 154.
	Workshops, home industries, etc.—Requires the commissioner of public welfare with the consent of the governor to equip and maintain one or more workshops.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), §§ 4552, 4554, as amended; Laws 1943, ch. 154.
	——— Requires the commissioner of public welfare to act as a bureau of information and industrial aid to develop home industry among the blind.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4551, as amended; Laws 1943, ch. 154.
	Concessions in public buildings.—Authorizes the department of public welfare to license blind persons to operate vending stands in State and county buildings.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 2540 (2a), as amended; Laws 1943, ch. 154.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy blind persons under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. Makes $40 a month the maximum amount payable. Provides for cooperation with the United States, and in the event that the Federal Government should pass legislation increasing the percentage of Federal funds furnished for matching by the State, provides for the acceptance of such act.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4988 (22); § 4988 (23), as amended; Laws 1939, ch. 166; Laws 1939, ch. 115, § 11 (15); Laws 1943, ch. 45.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Tax exemptions, exemption from license fees, etc.*—Exempts from the payment of the poll tax persons who are deaf, dumb, or blind.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 1082.
	——— Exempts blind persons whose unencumbered property does not exceed $2,500 in value and whose business does not exceed $2,500 in	Laws 1937, ch. 108, art. I, § 1 (m), as amended; Laws 1937, ch. 192,

	value from the payment of all privilege taxes levied on numerous occupations and businesses specified in the law.	§ 1 Laws; 1941, ch. 51, § 26; Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 1254.
	Books for the blind.—Authorizes the commissioner of public welfare to devise means to facilitate the circulation of books among the blind.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), § 4554, as amended; Laws 1943, ch. 154.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides for voting assistance by the officer of election to any voter who declares that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot. A blind person may be assisted by any reputable person of his selection.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), §§ 2067, 2111 (18).
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Persons not in full possession of the sense of hearing and seeing are incompetent to act as jurors.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), §§ 10009, 10010.
	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits issuance of license to any person the chief of the highway patrol has found that such person by reason of physical disability would be unable to operate a motor vehicle with safety upon the highways. Directs that the examination of an applicant for a license shall include a test of his eyesight.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1938), §§ 2715 (18) g, 2715 (20).

TEXAS

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Empowers the crippled children's division of the State department of health to take census, make surveys, and to establish permanent records of crippled children.	Laws 1945, ch. 216, § 3.
	Prevention.—Requires persons in attendance at confinement cases to use a prescribed prophylactic solution for prevention of infantile blindness. Requires any person not a qualified physician to report within 12 hours to the local health officer or to a physician any inflammation of the eyes in an infant under his or her care.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), arts. 4441, 4477, rule 22; Penal Code, art. 746.
	——— Authorizes the State commission for the blind to register cases of persons whose eyesight is seriously defective or who are likely to become visually handicapped or blind, and to take such measures, in cooperation with other authorities, as it may deem advisable for the prevention of blindness or conservation of eyesight.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 3207a, § 2.
Education	*General.*—Creates a division of special education in the State department of education to supervise a program of education for exceptional children. Exceptional children are those of educable mind whose bodily functions or members are so impaired that they cannot be safely or adequately educated in the regular classes of the public schools, not including, however, children eligible for the State schools for the deaf and the blind.	Laws 1945, ch. 369, art. III, § 1.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

TEXAS—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*General.*—Special services for exceptional children may include transportation, special teaching, corrective teaching, such as lip reading, speech correction, sight conservation, and corrective health habits; the provision of special seats, books and teaching supplies and equipment required for the instruction of exceptional children is also included.	Laws 1945, ch. 369, art. I, § 2.
	Compulsory education.—Requires all children between 7 and 16 years of age to attend school; exempts from this requirement any blind, deaf, or dumb child for whose instruction no adequate provision has been made by the school district.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), Penal Code, art. 298; (Supp. 1939), art. 297.
	Special classes, transportation, home service, etc.—Authorizes the school board of any school district to maintain special classes for 5 or more exceptional children.	Laws 1945, ch. 369, art. II, § 1.
	——— Provides that if the parents of 5 or more of any type of exceptional children petition for a special class, it shall be the duty of the school authorities to request the State department of education for the establishment of such a class.	Laws 1945, ch. 369, art. II, § 1.
	——— Authorizes the division of special education in the board of education to establish or approve convalescent classes in approved-treatment institutions and to pay the cost thereof.	Laws 1945, ch. 369, art. VI, § 1.
	——— Permits the State department of health to provide entirely or in part for the transportation of crippled children.	Laws 1945, ch. 216.
	Training of teachers.—Requires the division of special education to cooperate with the State university and the State teachers colleges in establishing training facilities for teachers of exceptional children.	Laws 1945, ch. 369, art. IV, § 3.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Authorizes the State legislature to levy taxes for the support of the blind asylum and of the deaf and dumb asylum.	Const., art. III, § 48.
	——— (*Blind*).—Makes provisions in regard to application for admission, cost of maintenance of pupils, and to the administrative control of the State school for the blind.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), arts 3202, 3206, 3207; Laws 1945, ch. 33.

	——— (*Deaf and dumb*).—Makes provisions in regard to application for admission, cost of maintenance of pupils, and for the instruction of a certain number of the pupils in printing (as well as for the execution of public printing for the State) at the State deaf and dumb asylum.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), arts. 3202–3205; Laws 1945, ch. 33.
	——— Authorizes the board of control to make necessary rules and regulations for the government of the deaf, dumb, and blind asylum for colored youths and colored orphans.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 3221.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation* (*federally aided program*).—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of vocational education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the terms and conditions of the Federal act.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 2675–1.
	——— Establishes a division of vocational rehabilitation in the State commission for the blind. The division may provide for the vocational rehabilitation of blind disabled individuals who meet specified requirements by providing physical restoration, transportation, occupational licenses, customary occupational tools and equipment, maintenance, and training books and materials. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Laws 1945, ch. 241.
	——— Authorizes the State commission for the blind through the employment of teachers to give instruction to adult blind persons in their homes.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 3207a, § 2.
	Hospital, medical services, etc. (*crippled children*).—Empowers the crippled children's division of the State department of health to procure medical and surgical service for needy crippled children. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Laws 1945, ch. 216.
	——— Establishes a State hospital for crippled and deformed children, and accepts the gift of the Walter Colquitt Memorial Children's Hospital.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), arts 3260–3263.
	Appliances, etc.—Permits the State department of health to provide appliances, braces, and material necessary in the proper handling of crippled children.	Laws 1945, ch. 216.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.* (*blind*).—Directs the State commission for the blind to maintain a bureau of information, one of the objects of which shall be to aid the blind in finding employment.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 3207a, § 2.
	——— Authorizes the State commission for the blind, in appropriate cases, to take such measures, in cooperation with other authorities, as it may deem advisable for the vocational guidance of adults having seriously defective vision.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 3207a, § 2.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

TEXAS—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Sale of products.*—Directs the State commission for the blind to maintain a bureau of information, one of the objects of which shall be to aid the blind in marketing their products.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 3207a, § 2.
	——— Authorizes the State commission for the blind to establish sales rooms for the blind.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 3207a, § 2.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Authorizes the State commission for the blind to furnish materials, tools, and books as a means of rehabilitating blind persons.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 3207a, § 2; Laws 1945, ch. 241.
	Workshops, home industry, etc.—Authorizes the State commission for the blind to establish workshops for the blind.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 3207a, § 2.
	——— Directs the State commission for the blind to maintain a bureau of information, one of the objects of which shall be to develop home industries among the blind.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 3207a, § 2.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Authorizes the State legislature to provide for assistance to needy blind over the age of 21 years, who meet specified residence requirements, etc. payments by the State shall not exceed $15 per month per person. Cooperation with the United States, insofar as such cooperation is not inconsistent with these restrictions, is provided for.	Constitution, art. III, § 51c.
	——— Provides for assistance to needy blind persons over the age of 21 years who meet specified residence requirements, etc.; the amount of such assistance shall provide the recipients with a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health within the limitations of the State constitution. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Laws 1941, ch. 562, §§ 4 (4), 12–16.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Exemption from taxation, etc.*—Persons who are blind, deaf, or dumb, or who are permanently disabled or who have lost a hand or foot, are exempt from payment of certain poll taxes and may vote without paying such taxes upon obtaining a certificate of exemption.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 7046; Laws 1941, chs. 117, 604, 639.
	Guide dogs for blind.—Requires that seeing-eye dogs accompanying blind persons be permitted on common carriers without additional charge, provided that the dog is muzzled and that the common	Laws 1943, ch. 387.

	carrier shall designate where the dog rides. Prohibits denying admittance to any hotel, or other similar place, to blind persons and their seeing-eye dogs because such dogs accompany the blind person.	
	Guide dogs for blind.—Provides that blind persons with their seeing-eye dogs properly muzzled shall not be denied admittance to any hotel, tourist cabin, public inn, public cafe, public elevator, or any other similar place because of such dogs, nor shall they be required to pay any additional charges for their dogs.	Laws 1945, ch. 303.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides that two judges of election shall assist any voter who is unable to prepare his own ballot because of bodily infirmity which renders him physically unable to write.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 3010; Penal Code, art. 224.
	——— Permits absentee voting by any qualified elector who because of physical disability cannot appear at the polling place on the day for the holding of any general, special, or primary election.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), art. 2956.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury service.*—Permits challenge on ground that the person called has defective sight or hearing or other bodily defect which renders him unfit for jury service.	Stat. (Vernon, 1936), Code of Crim. Proc., art. 616.
	Motor-vehicle operators.—Prohibits the issuance of an operator's, commercial operator's or chauffeur's license to any person who in the opinion of the department of public safety is so physically disabled as to prevent him from exercising reasonable control over a motor vehicle. The examination for a driver's license shall include a test of the applicant's vision. Permits the department upon issuing an operator's license to impose suitable restrictions upon the licensee.	Laws 1941, ch. 173, §§ 4 (8), 10, 12 (b); Laws 1945, ch. 41, § 2.

UTAH

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the clerk of the board of education, school enumerators, and attendance officers in each school district to report annually on or before Nov. 15 every child within the district between the ages of 6 and 18 years who, because of exceptional physical condition, is not being properly educated; as soon thereafter as possible, the child shall be examined by a doctor, etc., and a report made to the State superintendent of public instruction concerning the child's fitness for special education.	Code Ann. (1943), § 75–19a–1.
	——— Requires the board of trustees of the Utah school for the blind to maintain a register of the adult blind in the State with such pertinent facts as the board may deem important.	Code Ann. (1943), § 85–3–18.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

UTAH—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Examinations.*—Requires the State board of health to prescribe rules and to furnish appliances necessary for testing the sight and hearing of all public-school pupils. Requires every teacher to test his pupils, unless the board of education of the school district employs physicians to make these tests. A report of any defect discovered shall be sent to the child's parent or guardian. Such tests shall be made during the first month of each school year and thereafter as children enter school during the year immediately upon their entrance.	Code Ann. (1943), § 75–23–1–§ 75–23–5.
	Prevention.—Requires any physician or midwife assisting at a confinement to report within 6 hours to the local board of health any inflammation of the eyes in the infant. Requires the physician or midwife to treat the eyes of the afflicted infant in accordance with rules of the State board of health.	Code Ann. (1943), § 35–4–14.
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires parent, guardian, etc., of any deaf, mute, or blind child between the ages of 8 and 18 years who on account of such defect is unable to be educated in the public schools to send the child to the State school for the deaf or for the blind for at least 6 months of each school year.	Code Ann. (1943), §§ 85–3–20, 85–3–21.
	Special classes in public schools; home service, etc.—Requires district boards of education to maintain jointly or singly special classes for children who, because of their physical condition, require such classes unless it is not feasible to form a special class with a minimum attendance of 10 children in any district, or unless for any other reason it is not feasible to provide such special education in the public schools of the district, then the district board of education shall secure such education outside the public schools of the district and provide for teaching children in their homes in accordance with rules prescribed by the State board of education.	Code Ann. (1943), § 75–19a–2.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Establishes institutions for the deaf and dumb, and for the blind, and requires the State to support them in such manner and under such boards of control as may be prescribed by law.	Constitution, art. XIX, § 2; art. X, § 10.

	——— Creates an advisory council for the State schools for the deaf and blind "in order to keep the boards of trustees of these schools * * * advised of the needs of those who are handicapped by deafness or blindness, of practical methods of overcoming such handicaps, of educating and training such unfortunates to secure positions of independence and for their general welfare."	Code Ann. (1943), § 85–3–22–§ 85–3–25.
	——— Provides for the continuation of the Utah School for the Deaf and the Utah School for the Blind at Ogden. The purposes of the schools shall be to provide a practical education for the deaf, the mute, and the deaf-mute and for the blind of the State under 21 years of age who are otherwise of sound body and of sound mind, and to instruct them in agriculture and the mechanical trades and arts to the end that they may become self-supporting and useful citizens. Persons over 21 years of age capable of benefiting from instruction but incapable of receiving an adequate education in the common schools on account of deafness, muteness, blindness or defective sight may in the discretion of the board of trustees, be admitted to the State school for the deaf or for the blind. Nonresident pupils may be admitted on such terms as the board of trustees may prescribe.	Code Ann. (1943), § 85–3–1–§ 85–3–18.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Renews the State's acceptance of the 1920 Federal Act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.	Code Ann. (1943), § 75–19–1—§ 75–19–6.
	——— Authorizes the board of trustees of the State school for the blind to establish, equip and maintain such homes and workshops for the industrial training of the adult blind as it may deem necessary, and to furnish therefor needed materials and tools.	Code Ann. (1943), § 85–3–18.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Authorizes the establishment of the children's crippling diseases hospital in Salt Lake County for the treatment of poliomyelitis and children's diseases of bone and muscle and rheumatic heart disease and plastic surgical conditions.	Laws 1945, ch. 59, § 1–11.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires officers of State institutions employing persons for piano tuning, cane seating, and reed-furniture repairing to employ qualified persons who are under the supervision of the State commission for the adult blind.	Code Ann. (1943), § 82C–2–42.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

UTAH—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Occupational aids, opportunities, privilieges.	*Sale of products.*—Requires purchasing agents of State institutions to purchase brooms, mops, brushes, rubber mats and other supplies, other than the products of prison labor, from the State commission for the adult blind, provided that such supplies are of standard quality and price.	Code Ann. (1943), § 82C–2–41.
	——— Authorizes the board of trustees of the State school for the blind to aid in marketing products of the blind made in the workshops which it establishes.	Code Ann. (1943), § 85–3–18.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for aid to needy blind persons who meet certain residence requirements, etc. The amount shall be sufficient when added to all other income and support of the recipient to provide him with a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. An applicant or recipient of aid may earn an amount not to exceed $20 in any 1 month in a sheltered workshop or in some other gainful occupation which shall be included in the budget of his needs as "blind allotment" and so shall not reduce the amount of aid which he will be granted. Provides for cooperation with the United States and for the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act to prevail should there be any conflict between the act and provisions of the State law.	Laws 1943, chs. 78, 79.
	——— (*County*).—Provides for county aid to needy blind persons 16 years of age or over who can meet certain residence requirements, etc. The amount shall be such as is determined by the board of county commissioners to be necessary but shall not exceed $600 a year; nor shall the yearly income of a recipient of aid from all sources including the aid granted exceed $1,000 per year.	Code Ann. (1943), §§ 19–5–69, 19–5–70, 19–5–72.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Books for the blind.*—Directs the board of trustees of the State school for the blind to provide a circulating library for the blind of the State.	Code Ann. (1943), § 85–3–18.
	Exemption from license fees, etc.—Permits any citizen of the United States and resident of the State who is blind to angle for fish within the State, upon procuring a permit therefor, without payment of any license fees.	Laws 1945, ch. 45.

	White canes for blind.—Permits wholly or partically blind persons the exclusive right to use a white cane ⅞ inch or more in diameter as a means of protection and identification and as an indication to all traffic to exercise extraordinary care to avoid accidents.	Code Ann. (1943), § 57–7–144 (b).
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides the assistance of 2 election judges of different political parties to any voter who declares under oath that he is unable to prepare his ballot without assistance by reason of physical disability. A blind voter may be assisted by any qualified voter whom he selects.	Laws 1943, ch. 39.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Requires that a person to be a juror be physically able to serve.	Code Ann. (1943), §§ 48–0–8, 48–0–9.
	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits the issuance of a driver's license to any person so physically disabled as to prevent him from exercising reasonable control over a motor vehicle. Permits the State tax commission to impose any restriction upon issuing a driver's license which it considers necessary. Requires the State tax commission to examine every applicant as to his physical qualifications to operate a motor vehicle without jeopardizing the safety of persons or property.	Code Ann. (1943), §§ 57–4–7, 57–4–11, 57–4–13.

VERMONT

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the board of listers in each town to ascertain and certify to the commissioner of public welfare, annually, on or before May 1, the number of deaf and dumb or blind persons in such town, their ages, conditions and circumstances, and the ability of their parents to educate them, etc.	Pub. Laws (1933), § 5566.
	——— (*Blind*).—Authorizes the department of public welfare to prepare and maintain a register of the blind which shall describe their condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training and such other data as the department may deem advisable.	Pub. Laws (1933), § 5435.
	Examinations.—Requires the State board of health and the commissioner of education to prepare the necessary apparatus and instructions to be used in testing the sight and hearing of pupils in the public schools. Requires public school teachers within the first 3 months of the year to test the sight and hearing of every pupil, to keep a record thereof, to send a notice of any defect discovered in a child to the person having control of that child, and to report the result of these tests to the school superintendent who shall report the results to the commissioner of education.	Laws 1941, No. 72, §§ 1, 2.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

VERMONT—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Examinations.*—Provides that in any district which has a medical inspector, the examination of school children shall be made by the inspector.	Pub. Laws (1933), § 4325.
	Prevention (blindness).—Authorizes the board of health to prescribe rules for the prevention of infantile blindness and to furnish, at the expense of the State, necessary prophylactic outfits for the use of physicians.	Pub. Laws (1933), § 5312.
Education	*General.*—Provides that the commissioner of public welfare shall have charge of the deaf, dumb, or blind children of indigent persons and shall provide for their instruction.	Laws 1945, No. 119, § 31.
	Compulsory education.—Requires a deaf or blind child who is within the age of a legal pupil and who has been designated to an institution for the education of deaf and blind to attend the institution during its regular sessions.	Pub. Laws (1933), §§ 5572, 5573.
	Institutional instruction.—Authorizes the commissioner of public welfare to provide for the instruction of blind, deaf, and dumb children over 4 years of age, and of blind adults in schools outside the State, the schools to be selected with a view to furnishing instruction in trades or lines of work as will best enable those persons to become self-supporting. The commissioner may designate one or more blind or deaf and dumb persons to be educated within the State where adequate advantages for their proper instruction exist.	Pub. Laws (1933), § 5570; Laws 1939, No. 140.
	——— Authorizes the instruction of deaf and dumb or blind residents of the State at the following institutions: the deaf and dumb at the American Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb at Hartford, Conn., the Clark School for the deaf at Northampton, Mass., the Mystic Oral School at Mystic, Conn., or the Austine Institution at Brattleboro, Vt., and the blind at the New England Institute for the instruction of the blind at Boston, Mass.	Pub. Laws (1933), § 5565.

Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal Act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of education through a division for vocational rehabilitation the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the United States Office of Education.	Laws 1937, No. 76, § 1–6.
	——— *(Blind).*—Authorizes the department of public welfare to contribute to the support of blind residents receiving instruction in industrial institutions outside of the State.	Pub. Laws (1933), § 5437.
	Hospital, medical services, etc. (crippled children).—Requires the State board of health to establish and improve services for locating crippled children, and for providing medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling. Provides for cooperation with the United States under pt. 2 of title V of the Social Security Act.	Laws 1935, Ex. No. 10, §§ 3, 4.
	——— Authorizes the department of public welfare to provide needed medical or surgical treatment for a physically defective or crippled child whose parents are financially unable to provide treatment.	Pub. Laws (1933), § 5419.
	Appliances.—Authorizes a board of school directors to spend for health services, which may include glasses for school children, a maximum of 3 percent of its annual school budget.	Laws 1935, No. 91.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc. (blind).*—Authorizes the department of public welfare to assist the blind in finding employment.	Laws 1939, No. 131.
	Sale of products (Blind).—Authorizes the department of public welfare to assist blind persons engaged in home industries to market their products.	Laws 1939, No. 131.
	Equipment (materials, tools, etc.) (Blind).—Authorizes the department of public welfare to furnish materials and tools to blind persons.	Laws 1939, No. 131.
	——— Authorizes the commissioner of public welfare to provide care, tools, equipment, and training for blind, deaf and dumb persons after their discharge from institutions where they have been kept as subjects of State charity.	Laws 1941, No. 114.
	Home industry (Blind).—Authorizes the department of public welfare to assist the blind in developing home industries.	Laws 1939, No. 131.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. Makes $40 a month the maximum amount payable. Provides for cooperation with the United States.	Laws 1943, No. 90, §§ 1, 2; Laws 1945, No. 114.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

VERMONT—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Public assistance	*Aid to needy crippled persons.*—Provides for aid to needy crippled residents over 21 years of age who are not eligible for any federally aided public assistance. Such aid is to be administered by the department of public welfare. Authorizes cooperation with the United States, should such participation be authorized by an act of Congress.	Laws 1941, No. 109, §§ 1–3, as amended; Laws 1943, No. 92, § 1.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Books for the blind.*—Authorizes the department of public welfare to ameliorate the condition of the blind by devising means to facilitate the circulation of books.	Laws 1939, No. 131.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides for the assistance of two assisting clerks to any voter who declares that, by reason of physical disability, he is unable to mark his ballot.	Pub. Laws (1933), § 266.
	——— Provides for absentee voting by any legal voter who by reason of physical disability is unable to attend at the polling place on the day of any general, local, special, or primary election.	Pub. Laws (1933), § 91.
	Guardianship.—Permits a person who deems himself unfitted by reason of physical disability for the prudent management of his affairs to apply to the probate court of his district for the appointment of a guardian; thereupon the court may in its discretion appoint a suitable person as guardian.	Pub. Laws (1933), § 3217.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor-vehicle operators.*—Authorizes the commissioner of motor vehicles to refuse an operator's license to any person physically unfit for the operation of motor vehicles, to restrict the privileges granted by a license to the operating of one or more specified motor vehicles or in such other manner as he may deem best.	Pub. Laws (1933), §§ 5089, 5104.

VIRGINIA

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires a separate census of the deaf and blind between the ages of 7 and 20 years residing in the county or city to be taken every 5 years at the time of the school census. A copy thereof shall be returned to the division superintendent who shall consolidate the reports and transmit the compiled list to the superintendent of the schools for the deaf and blind.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 697.

	——— Requires the State commission for the blind to maintain a register of the blind which shall describe the condition, cause of blindness, capacity for educational and industrial training of each, and such other facts as the commission deems of value.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 978a (4).
	Examinations.—Requires the superintendent of public instruction with the approval of the State board of health to prepare all appliances necessary in testing the sight and hearing of public school pupils, and to furnish the appliances free of charge to all the schools of the State, upon the request of the school board of any county or city. The principal or teacher in each school of districts requesting such appliances shall test the sight and hearing of the pupils under his charge, shall keep a record thereof, and shall notify the parent or guardian in writing of any defect discovered in a child.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 689.
	——— Creates a commission to study the health needs of the State, including the advisability of a plan to examine and correct the physical defects of all school children, at private expense where possible and at public expense where necessary.	Laws 1945, S. J. R. 2.
	Prevention.—Requires every physician or midwife attending a confinement to instill in the eyes of the new-born infant the prophylactic prescribed by the State board of health. Requires a physician or any other person attending at childbirth or assisting an infant to report immediately to the local health officer any inflammation of the infant's eyes occurring within 2 weeks after childbirth.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 1554n–1554u.
	——— Requires the State commission for the blind to make inquiries concerning the cause of blindness, to ascertain what portion of the cases are preventable, and to cooperate with the State board of health in the adoption and enforcement of proper preventive measures.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 978a (5).
Education	*Compulsory education.*—Requires the attendance of blind, partially blind, or deaf children between 7 and 16 years of age at some school for the blind or deaf, or at some class in the public schools wherein special methods are used and special equipment and instruction are provided for the blind or deaf.	Laws 1945, ch. 65.
	——— Requires a report of all blind, partially blind, or deaf children between 7 and 15 years inclusive who are not attending school within 30 days of the beginning of the school year to be made and sent by local school authorities to the superintendents of the State schools for the deaf and for the blind and to the State commission for the blind who shall investigate such cases, and when no valid excuse is found, require attendance at school as provided in § 683.	Code Ann. (Michie, Supp. 1944), § 684.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

VIRGINIA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Special classes in public schools.*—Authorizes the establishment by local school authorities in cooperation with the State commission for the blind of special classes for blind or partially blind children when 6 or more such children are found in a county or city.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 681.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides for the Virginia School for the Deaf at Staunton and for the Virginia School for the Blind near Charlottesville. Needy residents shall be selected as pupils to the extent of the means of the institution; other residents may be admitted upon such terms for their maintenance as may be agreed upon. There shall be no charge for education.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), §§ 970–977, 978b–978h.
	——— Provides for the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children. There shall be no charge for education if the child's parents or guardians are residents of the State.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 979–985.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their return to civil employment. Makes the State board for vocational rehabilitation and education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the Federal board for vocational education.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 1003h–1003L.
	——— Authorizes the State commission for the blind to establish schools for industrial training.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 978a (7).
	——— Requires the State commission for the blind to teach the blind industries which may be followed in their homes.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 978a (3).
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the State commission for the blind to assist the blind in finding employment.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 978a (3).
	Sale of products.—Authorizes the State commission for the blind to devise means for the sale and distribution of the products of the workshops for the blind.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 978a (7).
	Workshops.—Authorizes the State commission for the blind to establish, equip, and maintain workshops and schools for industrial training and to pay the employees suitable wages.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 978a (7).

	Concessions in public buildings.—Authorizes the proper local authorities to grant permission to any blind person to construct and operate, under the supervision of the State commission for the blind, a stand for the sale of newspapers, confections, and similar articles in the county courthouse or city hall, or in some appropriate place adjacent thereto.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 2743d.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. The amount received by each individual is to be sufficient, when added to his other income and support to provide a reasonable subsistence, but in no case shall it exceed the maximum allowed for purposes of reimbursement under the Federal Social Security Act. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 1904 (35)–1904 (52) as amended (Supp. 1944), §§ 1904 (38), 1904 (41), 1904 (49).
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Provides for assistance to any elector physically unable to prepare his own ballot to be rendered by one judge chosen for this purpose by the other judges of election.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), §§ 162a (16), 166.
	——— Provides for absentee voting in any primary, special or general election by any qualified voter who is physically unable to go in person to the polls on the day of election.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 202.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor-vehicle operators.*—Prohibits the issuance of a driver's license to any person afflicted with a physical disability which in the opinion of the division of motor vehicles will prevent such person from exercising reasonable and ordinary control over a motor vehicle. The words "physical disability" shall not be construed to include persons unable to hear or to speak or both who have good vision and are otherwise qualified. Requires the department of State police to examine applicants for drivers' licenses as to their physical qualifications. Authorizes the division of motor vehicles to impose restrictions suitable to the licensee's driving ability which it considers necessary to assure his safe operation of a motor vehicle.	Code Ann. (Michie, 1942), § 2154 (174) e, (182) e; (Supp. 1944) § 2154 (179) a.

WASHINGTON

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires school district clerks to report each year all deaf, mute, or blind children between 6 and 21 years old to the county school superintendent who shall report their names to the county commissioners, to the State board of control, and to the superintendent of the school for the deaf and the blind.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), §§ 4854, 4855.
	——— Requires the district clerk to list separately in the annual school census all defective children between 5 and 21 years old.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 5042.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

WASHINGTON—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Examinations.*—Requires each board of school directors to provide for annually testing the hearing of public school children; except that in cities and districts with more than 25,000 school children, tests may be made every 2 years. A report of every hard-of-hearing child shall be made to its parents, to the superintendent of public instruction, and to the State director of health.	Laws 1941, ch. 202.
	Prevention.—Provides that the division for the blind of the department of social security and the department of health shall maintain a service for the prevention of blindness. The purpose is to determine the causes of blindness and to inaugurate and cooperate in any preventive measures for the State as may appear practicable.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 6233–53.
Education	*General.*—Establishes a division for handicapped children in the office of the superintendent of public instruction to coordinate a program of special aid to children of school age retarded in normal educational processes by defective hearing, sight, or speech, or by other physical handicap.	Laws 1943, ch. 120, §§ 1, 2.
	Compulsory education.—Requires the parents or guardians of deaf or blind youth to send them to the State school for the deaf and the blind.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 4856.
	Special classes in public schools, home service, etc.—Authorizes school districts, severally or jointly, to purchase special equipment and materials and to employ special teachers to aid handicapped children when their action is approved by the supervisor of the division for handicapped children.	Laws 1943, ch. 120, § 2.
	——— Authorizes special educational aid at his home or other place to any handicapped child unable to attend school.	Laws 1943, ch. 120, § 3.
	——— Requires the superintendent of public instruction to provide sight-saving equipment for public school children with defective vision.	Laws 1941, ch. 251.
	State schools.—Requires the State to foster and support institutions for the benefit of blind, deaf, dumb, or otherwise defective youth.	Constitution, art. XIII.

	——— Provides a State school for the deaf and a State school for the blind, both to be located at Vancouver. The institutions shall be free to residents of the State between the ages of 6 and 21 years who are deaf and blind, or either deaf or blind, and who are free from loathsome and contagious diseases.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 4848–4853.
	Aid to blind college students, readers for the blind, etc.—Provides for allocation of a sum not to exceed $250 a year to each needy blind resident attending a State institution of higher learning for the purpose of furnishing him with readers and books. Exempts such students from tuition and laboratory fees at State schools.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 4858–21–§ 4858–24.
	Lip reading.—Authorizes the board of directors of any school district to arrange for free instruction in lip reading to adults with defective hearing.	Laws 1943, ch. 52.
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board for vocational education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Creates therein a division for vocational rehabilitation.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 4883–8–§ 4883–12.
	——— Authorizes the division for the blind, in cooperation with the division of vocational rehabilitation, to establish and maintain 1 or more training schools or workshops to teach blind persons trades or occupations.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 6233–54.
	——— Authorizes the division for the blind, in cooperation with the division of vocational rehabilitation, to teach blind persons trades or occupations which may be followed in their homes.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 6233–54
	——— Authorizes the division for the blind, in cooperation with the division of vocational rehabilitation, to provide blind persons with such special educational opportunities as will render them self-supporting outside the State when such opportunities cannot be had within the State.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 6233–54.
	——— Authorizes the division for the blind, in cooperation with the division of vocational rehabilitation, to provide living maintenance to blind persons during their training or instruction when such training will contribute to the self-support of such blind persons.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 6233–54.
	——— Requires each board of county commissioners to provide funds to be used in aid of the industrial and general education of the adult blind who meet specified requirements. The amount of aid to any individual shall not exceed $35 a month nor exceed $300 in all.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 3432–3–§ 3432–6.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

WASHINGTON—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Hospital, medical services, etc.*—Requires the director of health to establish and administer a program of services for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Laws 1941, ch. 129.
	——— Requires the division for the blind, whenever a blind or partially blind person can be benefited by medical or surgical treatment for which he is unable to pay, to arrange for an examination and for the necessary treatment by an ophthalmologist or physician skilled in the diseases of the eye.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 6233–53.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the director of labor and industries, through the division of industrial relations, to promote the educational and industrial welfare of the adult blind residents of the State in both home and factory. A supervisor of industrial aid to the adult blind shall be appointed.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 3432–1–§ 3432–2.
	——— Requires the director of labor and industries, through the division of industrial relations, to secure suitable employment for adult blind workers.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 3432–2.
	——— Authorizes the division for the blind, in cooperation with the division of vocational rehabilitation, to aid blind persons in finding suitable remunerative employment.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 6233–54.
	——— Requires the employment of qualified blind persons in the division for the blind whenever practicable.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 6233–52.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Requires the director of labor and industries, through the division of industrial relations, to furnish materials for adult blind workers.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), §§ 3432–2, 3432–7.
	——— Authorizes the division for the blind, in cooperation with the division of vocational rehabilitation, to furnish materials or machinery to individual blind persons to aid them in becoming self-supporting.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), §§ 6233–54, 6233–55.
	Sale of products.—Requires the director of labor and industries, through the division of industrial relations, to market the products of adult blind workers.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), §§ 3432–2, 3432–7.

	——— Authorizes the division for the blind, in cooperation with the division of vocational rehabilitation, to devise means for the sale and distribution of the products of workshops for the blind and the products of home industries for the blind.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), §§ 6233–54, 6233–55.
	Home industry.—Authorizes the creation of a home industries revolving fund to be used to advance money to cover the cost of production and wages for the blind engaged in industry under the supervision of the division for the blind.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 6233–55.
	——— Authorizes the director of labor and industries, through the supervisor of industrial aid to the adult blind, to purchase and distribute materials to blind workers, to market the products manufactured therefrom, and to pay the sums in excess of the cost of materials to the blind workers.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 3432–7.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy blind persons under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc. $40 per month is the minimum amount payable when added to the income of the applicant from all other sources. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 6233–68; Laws 1941, ch. 170.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Exemption from license fees, etc.*—Provides for exemption of all blind residents from State and county fishing license fees.	Laws 1943, ch. 232 § 3.
	Guide dogs for the blind.—Provides that any sightless person who is a passenger for hire on any common carrier, motor vehicle, railroad train, motorbus, streetcar, boat, or other public conveyance or mode of transportation shall be entitled to have with him as his "seeing eye" a dog specially trained for that purpose, without being required to pay any additional charge therefor.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 5545a.
	White canes for blind.—Requires operators of all vehicles to accord the right-of-way to a blind pedestrian carrying a white cane.	Laws 1945, ch. 105.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides for assistance in voting by 1 or 2 of the election officers to any voter who because of blindness or other physical disability is unable to mark his ballot. A blind person may be assisted by his spouse or by any near relative who is a registered voter.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), §§ 2111, 2111–21.
	——— Permits absentee voting by persons physically disabled to such an extent that they will be incapacitated from voting in the usual way.	Laws 1943, ch. 72.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—A juror must be in full possession of his facilities [sic]	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 8151.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

WASHINGTON—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor vehicle operators.*—Prohibits the issuance of a driver's license to any person afflicted with a physical disability which will prevent his exercising reasonable and ordinary control over a motor vehicle. Authorizes the issuance of restricted licenses in certain cases. Specifies the amount of visual acuity required to obtain a driver's license; and requires a physical examination and a test of the vision of each applicant.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), §§ 2696–677e, 2696–678; Laws 1943, ch. 151.
Prohibitions	*Soliciting charity under false representations.*—Prohibits solicitation of money, etc., or making sales of personal property under false representation of being blind, deaf, dumb, crippled, or otherwise physically defective.	Code Ann. (Pierce, 1939), § 8888.
	Fraudulent use of white cane.—Prohibits the use of a white cane for the purpose of securing the right-of-way by any person who is not wholly or partially blind.	Laws 1945, ch. 105.

WEST VIRGINIA

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Provides for a Statewide census of physically handicapped children from 4 through 20 years, or of such ages as determined by the State board of education, to be taken in 1943 and 1944 and every 5 years thereafter by the school teachers under the direction of the county superintendent and in accordance with regulations of the State board of education.	Code Ann. (1943), § 1814.
	——— Requires the physician, midwife, or other person attending the birth of a child with a congenital deformity to report the deformity within 30 days after the birth of the child to the State department of public assistance.	Code Ann. (1943), § 4904 (44).
	——— Requires the county assessors to make a register of all deaf and blind persons in their respective counties, with the degree and cause of deafness and blindness in each case, their ages, the names of their	Code Ann. (1943), § 1903.

	parents or guardians, their post-office addresses, and such other facts as may be useful in making the institutions efficient in ameliorating the conditions of the deaf and the blind. An abstract of these data shall be sent by the State auditor to the principal of the West Virginia schools for the deaf and the blind.	
	——— Requires public-school teachers to report the names, age, sex, and race of all deaf or blind persons in their subdistricts between 6 and 25 years of age to the county superintendents of schools, who shall then certify the reports to the superintendents of the State schools for the deaf and the blind.	Code Ann. (1943), § 1855.
	Examinations.—Requires boards of education of independent school districts and permits boards of education of other school districts to provide medical inspection of all pupils attending the schools of their districts.	Code Ann. (1943), § 1783.
	Prevention.—Requires attending physician or midwife to instill the prophylactic furnished by the public health council in the eyes of an infant immediately upon its birth. Requires physicians, mothers, etc., to report to the local health officer cases of infants under 2 weeks having inflamed eyes.	Code Ann. (1943), § 1288–1294.
Education	*General.*—Requires the legislature, whenever it shall be practicable, to make suitable provision for the blind and the mute.	Constitution, art. XII, § 12.
	Compulsory education.—Requires every parent or guardian of a mentally normal minor over 8 years of age whose sight or hearing is so defective that he cannot be benefited by instruction in the public schools to send the minor to the State schools for the deaf and the blind.	Code Ann. (1943), § 1855.
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides for the continuation of the West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind at Romney and for the West Virginia School for the Colored Deaf and Blind at Institute. Deaf or blind residents of the State between the ages of 8 and 25 shall be admitted without charge for board and tuition. Pupils may continue in the schools for 5 years, and longer if their progress justifies. Other persons of suitable age may be admitted to the institutions if there is room after the admission of all applicants between 8 and 25 years. Courses of study shall include both intellectual and mechanical training.	Code Ann. (1943), § 1898–1905.
	——— Requires the principal of the West Virginia schools for the deaf and the blind, immediately on receipt of the auditor's abstract of the deaf and blind, to communicate with all deaf and blind persons of suitable age and condition mentioned therein with a view to their admission as pupils into these schools.	Code Ann. (1943), § 1903.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).*—Designates the State board of education as the State board of vocational education; and authorizes the board through its division of vocational rehabilitation to cooperate with the Federal Government in carrying out the purposes of any Federal statutes pertaining to vocational rehabilitation.	Laws 1945, ch. 58, §§ 2, 5.
	——— Establishes a vocational rehabilitation program for disabled residents who are determined by the director of the division of vocational rehabilitation to be susceptible of rehabilitation.	Laws 1945, ch. 58.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Authorizes the State department of public assistance insofar as funds are available to locate crippled children, to provide competent diagnosis, and to supply treatment including hospitalization and after care leading to correction and rehabilitation to crippled children for whom adequate care is not available from other than public sources. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Code Ann. (1943), § 4904 (40)–4904 (47).
	——— Provides for the admission of deformed, crippled, or otherwise defective children to the Welch Hospital No. 1, McKendree Hospital No. 2, and to the Fairmont Hospital No. 3, subject to regulations established by the State board of control; treatment shall be free to children of residents of the State who are financially unable to provide their children with surgical or orthopedic treatment and hospital care.	Code Ann. (1943), §§ 2643, 2645.
	Appliances, etc.—Directs the State department of public assistance to procure necessary artificial limbs and other orthopedic and prosthetic appliances for persons under the adult physical rehabilitation program.	Code Ann. (1943), § 626 (123).
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for assistance to needy blind under certain prescribed conditions, such as residence in the State, etc.; the amount of such assistance in no case is to exceed the amount which may be received for matching from the Federal Government. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Code Ann. (1943), §§ 626 (52), 626 (65).

Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Provides that any voter who by reason of physical disability (as shown by his registration record) is unable to mark his ballot may be assisted by the poll clerks at either a primary or general election.	Code Ann. (1943), §§ 80, 114.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Motor vehicle operators.*—Prohibits issuance of a learner's permit, operator's or chauffeur's license to any person suffering from such physical disability as would serve to prevent him from exercising reasonable and ordinary control over a motor vehicle. The words "physical disability" shall not be construed to mean persons who are unable to hear and who have good vision and can demonstrate satisfactorlly their ability to operate a motor vehicle safely. Requires an examination of all applicants for licenses which shall include a test of the applicant's eyesight, and such further physical examination as the road commissioner finds necessary. The department may, whenever good cause appears, impose restrictions suitable to the licensee's operating ability to assure his safe operation of a motor vehicle.	Code Ann. (1943), § 1721 (23), (27), (29).

WISCONSIN [1]

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the attending physician, or parent, etc., to report to the board of health in 24 hours after birth any congenital physical defect in a child. The board of health shall give information in regard thereto to the crippled children division of the department of public instruction for use in the follow-up care program of such children.	Stat. (1943), § 69.32.
	——— Requires the social and statistical division of the field agency for the care of the adult blind to keep a record of all the blind of the State, showing the cause of blindness, their physical, mental, and financial condition, and their capacity for education and industrial training, etc.	Stat. (1943), § 47.05.
	——— Requires each city and county superintendent to obtain information regarding children from birth to 21 years residing in his school district who are physically handicapped and to report such information annually to the State superintendent.	Stat. (1943), § 39.11 (1a).

[1] The completed session laws of 1945 are not available in the Library of Congress at this date.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

WISCONSIN—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Places responsibility for assembling all records on individual crippled children from birth to 21 years of age on the bureau for handicapped children.	Stat. (1943), § 41.01.
	——— Requires the State department of health to cooperate with the board of vocational and adult education in arranging with all hospitals, physicians, local health officers, etc., to send to the board prompt reports of persons under treatment for an injury or diesase that may render them physically handicapped.	Stat. (1943), § 41.71.
	Prevention.—Requires State board of health to prepare annually a 1-percent solution of nitrate of silver with instructions for its use, to be distributed to every physician and midwife by the local health officers; every physician and midwife to use it as directed. Requires notice to local health officer within 6 hours of any inflammation of the eyes of an infant occurring within 2 weeks after birth.	Stat. (1943), § 146.01.
	——— Requires the social and statistical division of the field agency for the care of the adult blind to make inquiries concerning the causes of blindness, and what proportion of the cases are preventable; and to cooperate with the State board of health in adopting and enforcing proper preventive measures.	Stat. (1943), § 47.05.
Education	*General.*—Creates in the State department of public instruction a bureau for handicapped children with a director thereof who is generally responsible for the elementary and high-school education of physically handicapped children and for services carried on for them through day classes and resident schools.	Stat. (1943), § 41.01.
	——— Requires the director of the bureau for handicapped children to appoint a supervisor of the services for children who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind, partially seeing or have defective speech, and a supervisor of the services for children who are crippled or otherwise physically handicapped.	Stat. (1943), § 41.01.
	Compulsory education.—The provisions of the compulsory school attendance law apply to physically handicapped children who are eligible for attendance at a special class or school.	Stat. (1943), § 41.02.

——— Authorizes a county or municipal judge, if a hearing establishes the fact that a blind or deaf child of proper age is being deprived of a suitable education, to order the child sent to the proper State school or to some other public or private institution for the instruction of the blind or deaf.	Stat. (1943), § 47.03.
Special classes; transportation; home service, etc.—Empowers the State superintendent of education upon application of any school district board or the board of education of any city and after consideration of the need and of the availability of sufficient funds to authorize the establishment of classes for each of the various types of handicapped children.	Stat. (1943), § 41.01.
——— Requires board of school directors in every city of the first class to establish and maintain as many special schools for the deaf, dumb, blind, crippled, and physically disabled as are required to accommodate pupils of school age desiring to attend school.	Stat. (1943), § 38.09 (4).
——— Authorizes the admission to special classes or schools of handicapped children mentally capable of carrying the academic course residing either within or outside the school district. Standards of eligibility of a crippled child for enrollment in orthopedic schools shall be determined by the bureau for handicapped children.	Stat. (1943), § 41.01.
——— Authorizes the State superintendent of public instruction to provide for the education of deaf blind children either in a special class designed for that purpose outside the State or in a special class within the State to be established whenever the number of deaf blind children warrants its establishment.	Stat. (1943), § 47.02 (3).
——— Provides for academic instruction in hospitals for crippled children where the number of children needing instruction warrants the establishment of such classes.	Stat. (1943), § 41.03.
——— Authorizes any school district to provide transportation to any elementary or secondary school, regardless of distance, for physically handicapped children capable of carrying the regular academic course but unable to walk to school with safety and comfort. Where in the judgment of the board and the parent or guardian it is to the advantage of both the district and of the child, board and lodgings may be furnished physically disabled children attending high school in lieu of transportation.	Stat. (1943), § 40.34 (1m) (4).
——— Authorizes the board of school directors in every city of the first class to provide transportation for the pupils attending special schools for handicapped children.	Stat. (1943), § 38.09 (4); see also § 41.01 (7).

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

WISCONSIN—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*Special classes; transportation; home service, etc.*—Authorizes school districts to provide either home instruction or extension courses on the grade- and high-school level for physically handicapped children who are, according to medical recommendations, physically unable to attend either a regular or special class or school. Teachers employed for home instruction must meet the same educational qualifications as those required for others regularly employed within the district.	Stat. (1943), § 41.01.
	——— Authorizes the board of school directors in every city of the first class to employ teachers to give instruction in the homes or hospitals to pupils unable to attend the schools.	Stat. (1943), § 38.09 (4).
	State schools (institutional instruction).—Provides a State school for the visually handicapped and a State school for the deaf, admission to which shall be free to all blind and deaf residents of the State between the ages of 8 and 25 years who are of suitable capacity to receive instruction. Nonresidents may be admitted on payment of required fees.	Stat. (1943), §§ 47.01, 47.02 (1), as amended, Laws 1945, ch. 193.
	———Provides a summer school for adult blind persons in connection with the Wisconsin school for the visually handicapped.	Stat. (1943), § 47.01, as amended, Laws 1945, ch. 193.
	Aid to college students, etc.—Provides for State aid not to exceed $300 in amount in any 1 year, nor more than $2,000 in total amount to any blind person who has been a resident of the State for 5 years and who is a regularly enrolled student in any university, college, or conservatory of music; such aid is to be for the purpose of defraying his necessary expenses, including a reader at such school.	Stat. (1943), § 47.07.
	Training of teachers.—Requires the board of regents of the State normal schools to establish and maintain in one of the normal schools of the State, located in a city maintaining a graded school for the deaf, a normal training department for oral teachers of the deaf. Candidates for admission to the course must have completed at least 1 year of the advanced course in a State normal school or its equivalent.	Stat. (1943), § 37.10 (2).

Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*General.*—Creates in the State department of public instruction a bureau for handicapped children with a director thereof who is responsible for the services established under the State department of public instruction for children who are crippled, blind, partially seeing, deaf, hard of hearing, defective in speech, cardiopathic, malnourished, or otherwise physically handicapped.	Stat. (1943), § 41.01.
	——— Requires the State public school to receive residents under 21 years of age, who are crippled or deformed in body but whose condition is amenable to cure or improvement by surgical or other means, subject to the same conditions and terms applicable to other inmates. Requires the State department of public welfare to engage additional physicians, teachers, etc., and to equip the school with the facilities necessary for carrying out this provision. Provides for the transfer of such children to a suitable hospital whenever reasonable arrangements for their treatment can be made.	Stat. (1943), § 48.21.
	Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal act, as amended, for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise, and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of vocational and adult education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the United States Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Any handicapped person is eligible who has been domiciled in the State for 1 year or more, or who resides and was residing in the State at the time of becoming handicapped, and whose rehabilitation appears to the board of vocational and adult education to be feasible.	Stat. (1943), § 41.71, as amended, Laws 1945, ch. 249.
	Vocational rehabilitation.—Requires the board of vocational and adult education to "promote and aid in the establishment of schools and classes for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, supervise the training of such persons, and confer with relatives and other persons interested concerning any matter affecting their vocational rehabilitation."	Stat. (1943), § 41.71.
	——— Authorizes the State board of vocational and adult education to provide maintenance cost during actual training for handicapped persons registered for rehabilitation, but such maintenance payments to any person shall not exceed $400 in any fiscal year unless an increased amount is granted by unanimous vote of the board.	Stat. (1943), § 41.71, as amended, Laws 1945, ch. 249.
	——— Authorizes municipalities to operate work relief projects to rehabilitate persons for employment in public or private industry.	Stat. (1943), § 49.011.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

WISCONSIN—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Rehabilitation, training, etc.	*Vocational rehabilitation.*—Requires the commercial division of the field agency for the care of the adult blind to establish, equip, and maintain schools for industrial training. The agency may provide for temporary support of pupils or workmen during their training.	Stat. (1943), § 47.05.
	——— Authorizes the department of public welfare to provide instruction at the Wisconsin workshop for the blind to any adult blind resident who desires to learn a trade, and to provide the cost of transportation to Milwaukee and an allowance for maintenance, not however, to exceed $75 a month during the training period to any indigent blind person not resident in the city of Milwaukee.	Stat. (1943), § 47.06.
	——— Directs the social and statistical division of the field agency for the care of the adult blind to give the blind instruction in their homes and otherwise as seems likely to improve their condition.	Stat. (1943), § 47.05.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—Makes the bureau for handicapped children through the crippled-children division responsible for diagnosis through orthopedic field clinics and for providing facilities for after-care for children under 21 years of age who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling. Requires the director of the bureau to submit a comprehensive State plan to the proper Federal authorities which shall include services for locating and treating crippled children. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Stat. (1943), § 41.01.
	——— Requires the establishment of the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children at the University of Wisconsin at Madison; the purpose of the hospital is to provide medical, surgical, and therapeutic treatment for needy crippled children under 21 years of age.	Stat. (1943), § 36.32.
	——— Authorizes the treatment at the Wisconsin General Hospital or the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children or in such other hospital or rehabilitation camp as the county judge shall direct, of any person having a legal settlement in a county of this State who is crippled and whose condition can probably be remedied or advan-	Stat. (1943), § 142.01–142.10.

	tageously treated, when he or the person liable for his support is financially unable to provide proper treatment.	
	Appliances, etc.—Requires the State board of vocational and adult education to procure and furnish at cost to handicapped persons artificial limbs and other orthopedic and prosthetic appliances, to be paid for in installments, when such appliances cannot be otherwise provided.	Stat. (1943), § 41.71 as amended, Laws 1945, ch. 249.
Occupational aids, opportunities, privileges.	*Placement, job opportunities, etc.*—Requires the commercial division of the field agency for the adult blind to establish an employment agency so that the blind may be employed in industries for which they are fitted.	Stat. (1943), § 47.05.
	Equipment (material, tools, etc.).—Requires the commercial division of the field agency for the adult blind to establish a trade bureau so that raw materials can be supplied to the blind at cost and the finished product disposed of by cooperative marketing.	Stat. (1943), § 47.05.
	——— Authorizes the department of public welfare to furnish such workmen as avail themselves of the Wisconsin workshop for the blind of a limited amount of materials and tools required in their employment.	Stat. (1943), § 47.05.
	Sale of products.—Requires the commercial division of the field agency for the care of the adult blind to devise means for the sale and distribution of the products of workshops or schools for the blind.	Stat. (1943), § 47.05.
	——— Requires the State board of vocational and adult education to aid handicapped home-bound persons in the disposition of their finished homecraft products. Provides for the deduction of the cost of the raw materials which were furnished to the handicapped persons from the receipts from the sale of their products, and requires the use of such funds for the purchase by the board of additional raw materials for severely handicapped persons.	Laws 1945, ch. 249, § 2.
	Workshops, etc.—Requires the commercial division of the field agency for the care of the adult blind to equip and maintain workshops for the employment of suitable blind persons.	Stat. (1943), § 47.05.
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for pensions to needy resident blind or blind and deaf persons, 18 years of age or more, who meet other specified requirements. Such pension when added to any amount received as income from other sources shall not exceed $780 a year, and in no event shall any pension exceed $40 a month. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Stat. (1943), §§ 47.08, 49.50.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

WISCONSIN—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Exemption from license fees, etc.*—Provides for the issuance of a special license for trucking, hawking, or peddling without payment of fees to any person who has been a resident of the State for 5 years preceding his application and who has been declared blind by the "examiner of the blind and deaf" as provided in Wisconsin Statutes (1943), § 47.08 (4).	Stat. (1943), § 129.02.
	Books for the blind.—Permits all blind citizens of the State to use as a circulating library all embossed books acquired by the Wisconsin school for the blind.	Stat. (1943), § 47.04.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Provides for assistance in voting by 2 inspectors of opposite political parties to any voter who by reason of physical disability other than blindness is unable to mark his ballot. A blind person may be assisted in voting by any legal voter whom he chooses.	Stat. (1943), § 6.39.
	——— Permits any qualified voter who because of physical disability cannot appear at the polling place in his precinct on election day to vote by absentee ballot.	Stat. (1943), § 11.54 (1).
	Special hunting privilege.—Authorizes the conservation director to grant a special permit to hunt or shoot from a standing automobile to any person who is unable to walk by reason of any affliction whatsoever.	Laws 1945, ch. 189.
	Interpreters for the deaf in courts, etc.—Requires that upon the trial or examination of any deaf mute or deaf person who is unable to read and write, or upon any examination into the mental status of any such person, the court or person or body conducting the trial or examination shall call in an interpreter competent to converse in the special language, oral, manual, or sign, familiar to or used by the deaf person.	Stat. (1943), § 269.55.
	Special agencies.—Provides an annual appropriation for the establishment of a service bureau in the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf.	Stat. (1943), § 20.176.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury duty.*—Provides that jurors must be in possession of their natural faculties.	Stat. (1943), § 255.01.

	Motor vehicle operators.—Prohibits issuance of a driver's license to any person suffering from physical disability which will prevent him from exercising reasonable control over a motor vehicle. The examination of an applicant for a license shall include a test of his eyesight. Deaf persons otherwise qualified shall be issued a license at the discretion of the commissioner of motor vehicles. The department may impose special restrictions on a licensee whenever they appear necessary to assure the safe operation of a motor vehicle by the licensee.	Stat. (1943), § 85.08.
Prohibitions	*Soliciting charity under false representation.*—Penalizes solicitation of money, etc., by falsely pretending to be blind, deaf, dumb, or to be without arms or legs, or to be otherwise physically defective or infirm.	Stat. (1943), § 343.253.
	Finger alphabet cards.—Prohibits peddling finger alphabet cards or using such cards in any way as a means of inducement in the sale of merchandise, and provides that no State or local license shall be issued for the purpose of peddling such cards.	Stat. (1941), § 129.17.

WYOMING

Discovery of defects, precautions, etc.	*Census, reporting of defects, etc.*—Requires the State board of education to ascertain what children residing in the State are suitable for special education because of some affliction of speech, arrested physical development, or other physical defects. The State board of education may require the services of any State, county, or city officials or employees, or may employ an educational or medical expert to make tests and diagnoses necessary to determine what children need such treatment.	Rev. Stat. Ann. (Courtright, 1931), § 99–136.
	Examinations.—Requires every teacher in the public schools of the State with the assistance of the county health nurse or county physician or both within the first month of each school year or immediately on a child's entering school to examine every child under his jurisdiction to ascertain if such child is suffering from defective sight or hearing; requires the teacher to give a child with such defect a report thereof to his parent or guardian.	Rev. Stat. Ann. (Courtright, 1931), § 99–1301–§ 99–1305.
	Prevention.—Requires a physician attending a confinement to introduce a prescribed prophylactic into the child's eyes to prevent infantile blindness unless the child's parents are religiously opposed to the use of drugs.	Rev. Stat. Ann. (Courtright, 1931), § 103–225.

Citations and résumé of State laws affecting the physically handicapped—Continued

WYOMING—Continued

Type of law	Résumé	Citation
Education	*General.*—Authorizes the State board of education to provide for the education of the deaf and blind who are residents of the State.	Laws 1941, ch. 8.
	General.—Authorizes the State board of education to employ a field agent for work among the deaf, dumb, and blind whose duties shall be to get into personal contact with each deaf, dumb, and blind person of the State, adult and juvenile, and so far as possible to provide for their instruction in reading and in various useful duties and trades, and arrange for the purchase of such books, tools and other equipment necessary for the instruction of the deaf, dumb, and blind.	Rev. Stat. Ann. (Courtright, 1931), §§ 99–201, 99–202.
	——— Requires the State board of education to provide for the education and training, and, when necessary, for the support and maintenance of children resident of the State who are afflicted with stuttering, stammering, defects of the organs of speech, arrested physical development, or other physical defects (caused by infantile paralysis or otherwise) when adequate provision has not been made for their instruction in the public schools or other public institutions.	Rev. Stat. Ann. (Courtright, 1931), 99–136.
	——— Authorizes the State board of education to provide for the education of physically handicapped children either by placing them in some school or institution within the State or elsewhere, or by providing special classes in the local schools of any city or rural district.	Rev. Stat. Ann. (Courtright, 1931), § 99–136.
	Special classes, etc.—Grants the State board of education general supervision of the education of children in any hospitals of the State placed in said hospitals upon the recommendation of the State board of health; requires the State board of education to establish the "hospitalized crippled children's educational fund" to be expended solely for the education of such children.	Laws 1943, ch. 22.
	Institutional instruction.—Requires the State board of education, until the opening of a State school for the deaf and blind, to provide for the education of deaf or blind residents of the State in schools for the deaf and blind of adjoining States or in other schools which will best serve the educational needs of the individual.	Laws 1941, ch. 33.

	Vocational rehabilitation (federally aided program).—Accepts the provisions of the 1920 Federal Act, as amended by Public Laws 113 of the 78th Cong., for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their placement in employment. Makes the State board of education the administrative agency and directs it to cooperate with the Federal board.	Rev. Stat. Ann. (Courtright, 1931), § 120–101–§ 120–105; (Supp. 1940) § 120–106; Laws 1945, ch. 106.
	——— Provides for a maintenance fund of $10 a week for a period not exceeding 72 weeks to be paid to a disabled person entitled to vocational rehabilitation; where the maintenance costs of the disabled person exceed $10 per week the district judge shall upon special recommendation by the State board of education increase the maintenance fund to not more than $15 per week.	Rev. Stat. Ann. (Courtright, 1931), § 120–105.
	Hospital, medical services, etc.—The State cooperates with the Federal Government in crippled-children's services under the Federal Social Security Act. The State board of health was designated by the governor as the State agency and appropriations for crippled children are made to that department.[1]	
Public assistance	*Aid to needy blind.*—Provides for State aid to needy resident blind persons. The amount of aid shall be sufficient, when added to all other income and support of the recipient, to provide the recipient with a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. Cooperation with the United States is provided for.	Rev. Stat. Ann. (Courtright, Supp. 1940), § 103–1605, § 103–1643–§ 103–1646, as amended, Laws 1941, ch. 125, §§ 15, 16.
Miscellaneous benefits and privileges.	*Voting assistance, etc.*—Provides voting assistance by two election officers of opposite political parties to any voter who by reason of blindness or other physical disability is unable to mark his ballot.	Rev. Stat. Ann. (Courtright, 1931), §§ 36–1331, 36–1332.
	Voting assistance, etc.—Waives the general requirement for voting that a person be able to read the State constitution in case a person be prevented by physical disability from complying with this requirement.	Constitution, art. VI, § 9.
	——— Grants absentee-voting privileges to any qualified elector who is physically unable to appear at the polls on election day in any general or special election, or primary election for the nomination of candidates for a general election, or in any municipal general, special, or primary election.	Laws 1941, ch. 22, § 1.
Disqualifications, discriminations, etc.	*Jury service.*—Requires a juror to be in possession of his natural faculties.	Rev. Stat. Ann. (Courtright, 1931), §§ 61–201, 61–202.

[1] Source of information: U. S. Children's Bureau. No statutory provisions were found for cooperation under Title V, Part 2, of the Federal Social Security Act.

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